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The FREEMAN

AND ETHIOPIA SHALL STRETCH FORTH HER HAND

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THOMPSON'S WEEKLY REVIEW

OME EVIDENCES THAT WE ARE MAKING PROGRESS

ACTIVE POLITICS IN FLORIDA

Politics in the South a Close Corporation.—Some Unscrupulous Methods Employed.—A Change in Leadership Needed to Secure Rights.

(STAFF CORRESPONDENCE.)

Robert A. Pelham, chief of a section in the Census Office at Washington is one of those department clerks that believe in doing something besides reporting at the bureau and drawing his salary. In his work in the Manufacture's Division of the Census Office, he found it necessary to assemble similar statistics on a single sheet, and to group these in set form. To do this, original tabulations are cut up in strips and must be pasted in regular and systematic order. As these strips vary in width from one-quarter of an inch to five inches or more, it can be seen that to assemble them in graded form upon a sheet by hand is a tedious operation and painfully slow, besides being unsatisfactory in offering no protection to the succeeding sheets from the surplus paste left on the brushes. Mr. Pelham, chief of the section in charge of the work, after experimenting with several forms of mechanical devices, conceived and finally perfected a machine which has been thoroughly tested in the practical work of the Census Office and proves to be exactly the thing needed in that it expedites the work of coating the strips, is economical in the use of paste, properly controls the supply, and pastes cleanly and rapidly. On December 19, Letters Patent No. 807685 was granted to Mr. Pelham on his "Paste Supply Device," an improvement on pasting apparatus, and two of the machines have been in daily use in the Bureau for some time. Negotiations are now pending for their adoption as a necessary adjunct in the tabulation of certain statistics of the census work. Mr. Pelham is from Detroit, Mich., and was appointed in the Census Office in 1900 He had been a special agent of the General Land Office, and several years ago published the Detroit Plaindealer, one of the very best journals ever issued in this country by a member of the race. Mr. Pelham is an inventive genius of versatile powers, and was responsible for most of the original and taking features introduced at the successful banquets of the famous Pen and Pencil Club at Washington. Mrs. Gabrielle Lewis Pelham, the estimable wife and helpmeet of Mr Pelham, is not less talanted than her distinguished husband. She is an accomplished musician, and upon her arrival in Washington, established a school for piano forte instruction, and later became musical director of Howard University, making a success of each work. She has now been engaged to train the pupils of the Manassas Industrial School for the special singing exercises at the White House on St Valentine's Day, at which time they will sing for the President and appear also at the great educational meeting at the First Congregational Church, where Dr. Booker T. Washington will deliver an address. Communities are blessed when they can gain such valuable acquisitions as Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Pelham.

Merit under a dark skin may, after all, come into its own. The colored waiters of the country, will be rejoiced to learn that the management of the new Seelbach Hotel at Louisville, the leading hostelry of that city, has put on a full crew of colored men, to take the places of white waiters, who, after a year's trial, were pronounced a failure. The patronage of the house is largely Southern, and it is proverbial that Southern people prefer Negro help to that of white, be it foreign or native. The hotel is prospering and pays good wages, and the men who came on from Chicago, are a neat and gentlemanly set of fellows. Louisville welcomes them with open arms, and the general impression is that they will "make good" The white waiter has been crowding the colored brother of late. Perhaps it is time for the pendulum to swing the other way. The victory is most gratifying to the champions of Negro industrialism.

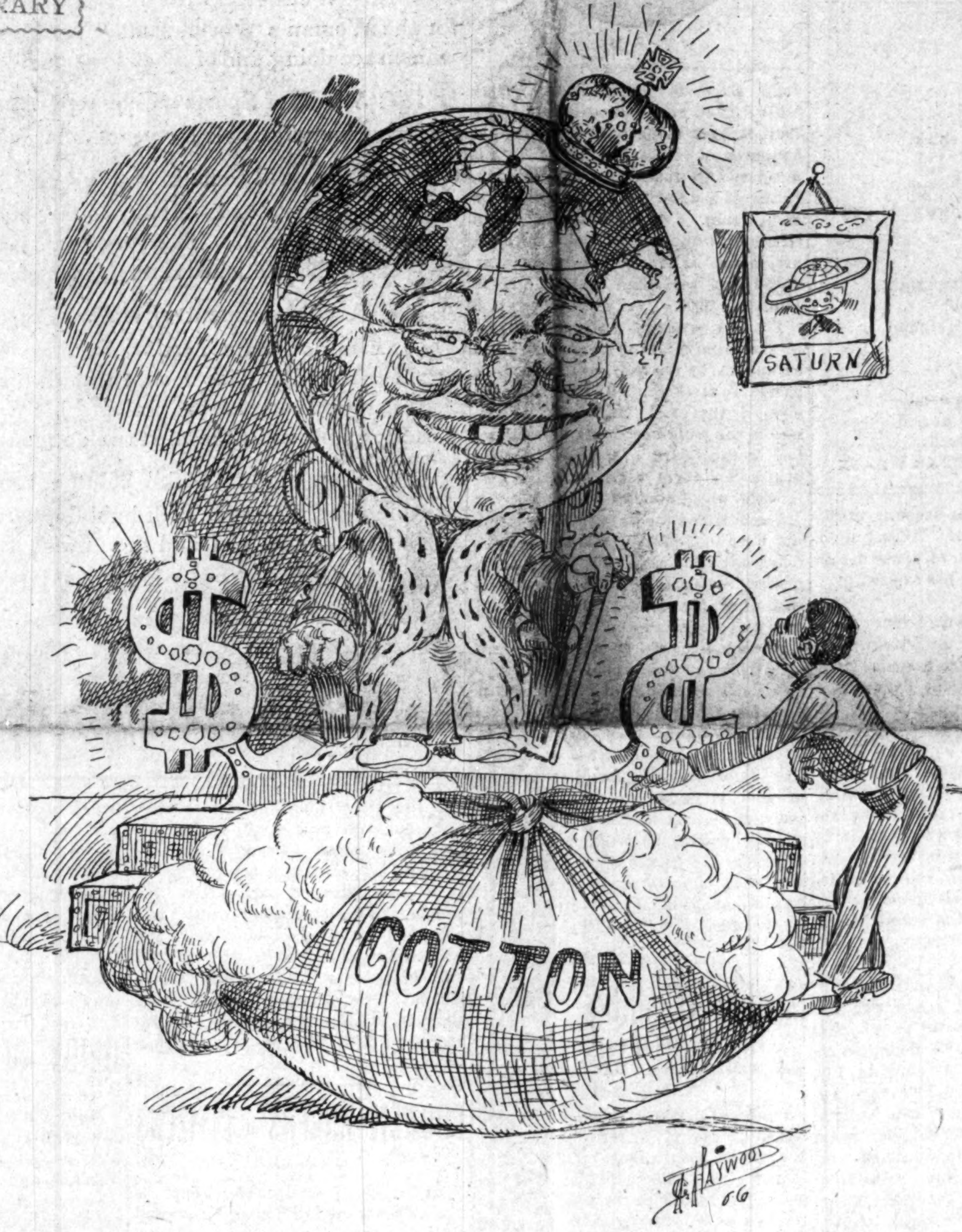
An anonymous correspondent in the veland Journal tries to give Dr. E. W. pton a dirsy "knock" in the dark. The attack is unworthy of notice, except to emphasize its silliness. Dr Lampton is unquestionably one of the ablest men in the A. M. E Church, and his administration of the office of financial secretary is not only above reproach, but has broken all records for amount of money collected, but outshines all previous incumbents in systematic business methods and thoroughness of detail. Dr. Lampton's experience as a financier with the leading fraternal society in Mississippi, gave him an excellent start for the superb work he is now doing. In 1908, if he lives, the church will endorse his painstaking service by electing him to the bishopric—and on the first ballot, too. The Chicago "sand-bagger" has certainly barked up the wrong tree.

Florida is always "at bat" when it comes to politics. Within her borders are many factors and factions, embracing men who are able, ambitious and aggressive, and among them there is an eternal battle for supremacy. Not long ago, the President took up the subject of Florida patronage, and sent quite a batch of names to the Senate, all of whom had won their places by painstaking party service, and were justly in line of promotion. Now that the contests for collectors of customs for the several districts are over, and the United States Attorney and Marshal are disposed of, the spot-light turns upon the problem as to who shall be named as Collector of Internal Revenue for the State. The present incumbent is Mr. Joseph E Lee, secretary of the State central committee, who was appointed by President McKinley and has held the office for eight years. He is a candidate to succeed himself, but as there is a strong feeling that he has had enough—with that feeling growing in intensity as certain developments are being brought to the fore—it is evident that he is to have a hard row to hoe in the effort to remain on the government payroll. The opinion is pretty general throughout the State there is to be a change at an early date, and popular sentiment has crystallized very substantially in favor of Mr. M. M. Lewey, the scholarly and energetic editor of the Florida Sentinel, published at Pensacola for upwards of twenty years, and which, during all this time, has been the only reliably republican organ in "the land of flowers." Mr. Lewey is a man of upright character, clean-handed in all his dealings, public and private, and has been unswerving in his loyalty to the party, without compensation, when others who have been liberally rewarded, have been indifferent, if not actually hostile to the organization to which they owed their political prestige and means of livelihood. A few days ago, an influential delegation, authorized by the republican county committee of Escambia county, and representing a large body of the best republicans of the State, paid a visit to President Roosevelt, and laid before him some very convincing reasons why Mr. M. M. Lewey should be chosen as the next Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Florida The impression made by these gentlemen upon the Chief Executive, is said to have been quite satisfactory to all concerned, and it is believed that the claims of Mr. Lewey will be given an exceptional degree of attention.

The address submitted by this special committe to the President sets forth some allegations that reflect severely upon the political integrity of the existing "machine," made up of an office holders' combine, whose chief concern seems to have been to perpetuate themselves in fat federal jobs, rather than to build up a strong cohesive republican organization in the state, and win votes for the party ticket It is pointed out that at a secret meeting held in November, this combine, acting as the State Central Committee, had "endorsed" its members for reappointment, ignoring entirely the rank and file who had done the real work among the people. It is well-known that President Roosevelt has repeatedly urged that every possible step be taken by the leaders to strengthen the republican organization in all the Southern states, and to make honest fights for the election of Congressmen and State officers, and to plainly discuss the issues, with a view of winning over conservative democrats and rightthinking voters generally, who wished to cut loose from ante-bellum traditions and join hands with the party that stood for progress and national development. He has been disgusted every time it has been brought to his attention that republicanism in the South had degenerated into a mere "close corporation" of office-holders or office-seekers, whose sole ambition was to manipulate primaries and narrow the organization down to a point where they could control among themselves all of the federal patronage due the State—when the North elected a President. The accusation is made by this committee that the machine represented by Collector Lee has done nothing to advance the interests of republicanism in Florida; but, on the contrary, it is said, that since 1897, when McKinley appointed nearly all the members of the State Central Committee to federal positions, the republican vote has fallen off at every election, and these men who should have made an aggressive campaign for the administration, have, at times, actually pooled issues with the democrats in local affairs, against the loyal republicans, in order to maintain themselves in power. It is alleged that in Duval county, in which Jacksonville is located, Collector Lee, during the campaign of 19 4, personally led the fight against the republican candidates, and that by unscrupulous tactics and the use of money, he and his followers succeded in reducing the republi-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8.)

HIS CONTRIBUTION.



More than half the cotton used in the world is produced by the Afro-American.

MINISTER MAKES CHARGES

DR. D. A. GRAHAM THROWS HOT SHOT INTO CAMP

THE CHURCH LAW OPENLY DEFIED

Drunkards, Seducers, Adulterers and Thieves are Transferred Around the Country and Kept in Good Places —A Terrible Arraignment.

A recent writer in the Christian Recorder repeated the old cry, "The A. M. E. Church is in the Throes of Death." In justification of his statement, he quoted liberally from a number of prominent writers on conditions of the church. I do not rise to try to controvert the claims of any of these wise men. But granting that all that they say is true, I would find fault with them for not probing a little deeper to find the causes of this sad state of affairs and offering us some remedy.

It is useless to seek a remedy for any disease until we have ascertained its origin, whether it be a mere eruption of the skin of or whether the blood is impure. Ointments will not cure bad blood.

I believe that the first great cause of so much rebelion and corruption in the church, lies in the wholesale disregard for law and authority.

Who obeys the law in the A. M. E. Church? The layman do not, And if one minister undertakes to enforce the law on the members, other ministers undo all that he does. For this reason members must be left to do as they please, for fear that we will loose them.

Again ministers are not required to obey the law, and how can they enforce it on others? If a minister does anything wrong, rarely can he be punished. In fact, it is seldom that any attempt is made to punish him. The bishop just transfers him to another conference and thus saves the brother the humiliation of answering charges and the bishop the trouble of having a trial, This is true often, when the complaints are of the vilest nature. Thus law has no terrors for wicked men who have intruded themselves into our ministry. Drunkards, seducers, adulterers and thieves are transferred around the country and kept in first-class charges, bishops transfering them, well knowing the rottenness of their character, and the laity looking on at our support of criminals.

Since the law is not kept by the ministers, nor enforced against ministers by conferences and bishops, it becomes useless.

Again the law is not kept by the bishops, or at least, by many of them It is constantly violated by the transfer of bad men, and in the condoning of the crimes of these men. For instance; bishops know certain men to be drunkards, yet they will pass them around from one conference to another, often giving them the very best charges and try to find excuse for such action by saying that no charges had been filed againt the brother.

They often transgress the law in the handling of finances of the annual conference. With many of them, the law is never considered. Hence the widow and the orphan are neglected, and the superannuate is oppressed. This is seen over and over, and who dares to say a word about the law?

The liberty thus taken with the law by the bishops individually, is continued by them collectively when they meet in council. Note the gross infraction of the law in the so-called settlement of the Pittsburg trouble, and almost as bad in the New York case. I am favoring neither side in either case. I simply mean to say that the law was wholly disregarded, and the work of the general conference annulled in each case.

In previous communications, I have called attention to the utter disregard of all law by the financial board, and I need not repeat it here. I will say, however, that some have tried to detract attention from the lawless actions of the board by defending Dr. Lampton. That will not work. Criticism is not on Dr. Lampton, the servant of the board, but on the board itself. For several quadreniums, it has been a law unto itself. It has paid out thousands of dollars, without the authority of the Discipline, and then come to the General Conference to have its action endorsed. It is now expending thousands of dollars annually, positively contrary to the published laws of the church. Who dares to deny it?

To sum up this point, everybody does as he pleases in our church so long as he pays, or raises his dollar money.

The second great cause of our condition,

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 4.)

IN THE WOMAN'S WORLD.

BY "DOROTHY."

This column is devoted to the interests of women. Address all communications to the Woman's Department, The Freeman, Indianapolis, Ind.

There are 1,840 280 more men than women in the United States, and the same proportion prevails in almost every other country. The only exception is in Paraguay, where there are more than twice as many women as men. This is due to the fact that some years ago, in a political revolution and a war with Brazil and the Argentine republic, the men were almost exterminated.

Miss Cora Cutshall, a young woman of Franklin, Pa, and a Methodist missionary, who recently returned from Sierra Leon, Africa, died recently of African fever.

The stork at Hartford, Ind, was quite liberal recently. It left the first triplets ever brought to Blackford county.

Lady Cheylesmore, (nee French) of London shares her husband's interest in things military. Her latest achievement is the presentation of a miniature electric rifle range, to a private school where her son is being educated. The rifle is fixed on a swivel, but it gives the small boys a good chance of practice.

A canary bird owned by a proprietor of a railroad hotel at Bloomfield, N. J., committed suicide recently by hanging itself to a piece of string suspended from the bar of its cage. The bird had been a noted singer and was greatly admired. Not long since it contracted throat trouble and its efforts to sing were pitiful. Sometimes for a day or two it would not eat then it would cheer up and try to sing. Seeming to realize that its singing days were over it committed suicide.

Mrs. Gail, the colored woman, of Wankegan, Ill., who predicted the assassination of the late president McKinley, as well as the Baltimore fire, predicts that Chicago will be destroyed by an earthquake on account of the wickedness of its people. Among other things she foresees a race war before Roosevelt's term office has expired.

Now is the time to secure your yearly supply of new muslin underwear. All the stores are offering bargains from the ordinary pieces to the over-elaborate suits. One may buy a suit of muslin for $5 or one for $100, and there are very pretty ones for less than $5. Chemises are very popular and many wear them in preference of the short skirt and corset cover. Every woman likes to have nice underwear and it is a necessity too. If you do not like the ready-to-wear garments, you can make them yourself at at reasonable cost by taking advantage of the muslin, lace, embroidery and ribbon sales.

At this time of year you generally feel real good and at peace with the world but do not write to all your friends and say, "I'll be delighted to have you visit me this summer, I'll make it pleasant for you," or urge all your new acquaintances this winter, to "come and spend the summer with me." For there is quite a difference in being comfortable by the stove this winter and cooking on the same stove when it is 90 degrees in the shade. And you know how you wished she would go home last summer although you begged her to stay.

"TURN ON THE LIGHT" CREATING GREAT INTEREST.

Reports received from all over the country indicate that Olga Louise Cadiljah's book. "Turn On The Light," has not only aroused the interest among women's clubs, but labor organizations have been aroused by its reference to immigration, and it is conceded that the book will have two influences, to create such a demand among laboring men for new immigration laws as to force congress to pass more strict immigration laws, and to induce a reformation in women's clubs.

The facts and figures produced in this book tending to show the very rapid increase in Negro population, and its prediction that the Negro will ultimately be in power in this country, has also created intense interest, and it is acknowledged that the book has thrown new light on the Negro problem. The demand for copies of this book is unprecedented, thousands and thousands of copies being ordered from every section of the country.

When you are in Louisville, call at S G. Baker's shop, 611 Ninth street and secure a copy of The Freeman on sale every week.

Persons in Birmingham, Ala. can secure copies of the Freeman each week from Mr. Jno. W. Coar at the Alabama Penny Savings Bank Bldg. Call and secure a copy of the paper each week from him.

YOUR MISSION.

If you are sighing for a lofty work,
If great ambitions dominate your mind,
Just watch yourself, and see you do not shirk
The common little ways of being kind.

If you are dreaming of a future goal,
When, crowned with glory. men shall own your power,
Be careful that you let no struggling soul
Go by unaided in the present hour.

If you would help to make the wrong things right,
Begin at home; there lies a lifetime's toil.
Weed your own garden, fair for all men's sight,
Before you plan to till another's soil.

God chooses His own leaders in the world,
And from the rest He asks but willing hands—
As mighty mountains into place are hurled,
While patient tides may only shape the sands.

—ELLA WHEELER WILCOX

FORD'S
HAIR POMADE
Formerly known as
"OZONIZED OX MARROW"
SO

STRAIGHTENS
KINKY or CURLY HAIR that it can be put up in any style desired consistent with its length.

Ford's Hair Pomade was formerly known as "OZONIZED OX MARROW" and is the only safe preparation known to us that makes **kinky or curly hair straight**, as shown above. Its use makes the most stubborn, **harsh, kinky or curly hair soft, pliable** and **easy** to comb. These results may be obtained from one treatment; 2 to 4 bottles are usually sufficient for a year. The use of **Ford's Hair Pomade** ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") removes and prevents dandruff, relieves itching, invigorates the scalp, stops the hair from falling out or breaking off, makes it grow and, by nourishing the roots, gives it new life and vigor. Being elegantly **perfumed** and **harmless**, it is a toilet necessity for ladies, gentlemen and children. **Ford's Hair Pomade** ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") has been made and sold continuously since about 1858, and label, "OZONIZED OX MARROW", was registered in the United States Patent Office, in 1874. In all that long period of time there has never been a bottle returned from the hundreds of thousands we have sold. FORD'S HAIR POMADE remains sweet and effective, no matter how long you keep it. Be sure to get **Ford's**, as its use makes the hair STRAIGHT, SOFT, and PLIABLE. Beware of imitations. Remember that **Ford's Hair Pomade** ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") is put up only in **50 ct.** size, and is made only in Chicago and by us. The genuine has the signature, Charles Ford, Prest. on each package. Refuse all others. Full directions with every bottle. Price only 50 cts. Sold by druggists and dealers. If your druggist or dealer can not supply you, he can procure it from his jobber or wholesale dealer or send us 50 cts. for one bottle postpaid, or $1.40 for three bottles or $2.50 for six bottles, express paid. We pay postage and express charges to all points in U. S. A. When ordering send postal or express money order, and mention this paper. Write your name and address plainly to

The Ozonized Ox Marrow Co.
(None genuine without my signature)
Charles Ford Prest.
76 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Agents wanted everywhere.

HAIR SWITCHES
Bangs and Wigs of Every Description.
Most Complete Line of Hair Goods in this Country for Colored People.
50c buys a single braid made of Black Kinky Hair 16 inches long.
75c buys a double braid made of Black Kinky Hair 16 inches long.
$1.00 buys a Creole Switch, 16 inches long, Brown or Black.
$1.25 buys a Creole Switch, 20 inches long, Brown or Black.
$1.75 buys a Creole Switch, 22 inches long, Black or Brown.
$3.50 buys a Natural, Wavy, Hand-made Switch like cut.
Send sample of hair when ordering Creole Switches.
Send money with order and get your goods by return mail. Send stamp for catalogue.
T. W. TAYLOR,
Howell, Mich.
When writing please mention this paper.

A DISTINGUISHED ATTORNEY

Only Colored Lawyer in Reading, Pa, Six Years of Success.

W. M. Sadler came to Reading, Pa, an entire stranger, six years ago, and at that time the colored residents were very limited. And all of them together did not spend $40 per year for legal services, but he has built up a large and lucrative practice among white people much to the surprise of both races.

The case that brought him most prominently before the people of the community and established his practice on a paying basis was the murder case of Samuel Greason, the colored man who was charged with the murder of John Edwards. Greason and three other colored men were arrested in July 1901, charged along with the wife and daughter of John Edwards with his murder. All four men retained Mr. Sadler as counsel. Rollins, Thompson and Jones were acquitted, and Greason, while not guilty of the murder, talked so much that he was convicted and sentenced to be hung in December 1901.

W H SADLER

Then came a legal battle that changed the criminal laws of Pennsylvania as an act by the legislature had to be passed to meet the situation brought about by that case. The case was carried to the Supreme Court seven times and to the Board of Pardons nearly a month for three years by Mr. Sadler. Greason was sentenced to be hung ten different times, the day of his execution was fixed ten different times, the scaffold was built several times and he only missed the rope by a few hours, and each time Mr. Sadler was able to secure him a new lease on life.

No such struggle for a life had ever up to that time taken place in the State. Greason was finally acquitted and is now free. Mr. Sadler is a man who believes in doing things rather than talking so much about what we should do. He believes that carrying around in your vest pocket a card with your profession printed thereon without making good your title by acts is a disgrace. Mr. Sadler is not in partnership with anyone, but has more than he can manage alone, and often secures the services of other members of the bar.

MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL

The Establishment of Institute at Muncie, Ind.

Plans have been formulated for the establishment of a Manual Training School for Negro boys and girls, at Muncie, Ind. The main object of this institution shall be to reach the unreached among the colored boys and girls by gathering orphans and other dependent children from anywhere they can be found and give them a thorough English course with a trade free of charge. Others who have passed the eighth grade in the public schools will be received at $8 00 per month, in advance, and $7.00 per month thereafter and will be required to work out the whole amount. This will include board, room, fuel and laundry. No teacher will be employed nor any students admitted in the institution who are not willing to work at least half of each day at some trade. This will be an invariable rule; the necessity of the work requiring it. The growing demand for well-trained servants will be the cause of as well as the necessity for such institutions throughout the entire country.

The management of the institution shall endeavor to give all of the students, as far as practicable, a normal course with some one of the following trades: brickmaking, bricklaying, plastering, carpentering, agriculture, shoemaking, blacksmithing engineering tinning, milling, wheelwrighting, upholstering, truck patch raising, poultry raising, cooking, general housekeeping, sewing, millinery, tailoring, sick nurse training, painting, drawing, and fine needle work, believing that these things will tend to develop good citizenship in that class of the race for which the institution is especially intended.

The continual coming of a certain class of colored people from the South to the North makes the establishment of such an institution almost, if not entirely, an absolute, necessary essential, and the time is not far distant when all thoughtful people will realize this fact. The growing need of all well-trained tradesman and artisans makes such an institution imperative. All people who are charitably inclined will soon see the need of such work and will lend their assistance willingly, for this is quite an interesting field in which to do such work. Every dollar given for a cause of this kind is an investment that will return more than fourfold

The Freeman

For the next Twelvemonth.

We are told that we have a better publication for clean, concise and complete news of the race than any other newspaper in the country; better serious articles than any all-serious publication, and better timely articles than any other newspaper. We have the brightest and newest publication now extant, devoted to the best interests of all the Negro race. It contains the most important happenings concerning our people, Church Affairs, Woman's World, Race Gleanings, The Stage, The Field of Sport and Social and Society Happenings from everywhere. The Editorial Page has been made the equal of any of the Metropolitan papers of the country, if not better.

The liveliest topics of the day will be put before our readers by that very admirable correspondent, Mr. Richard W. Thompson, who is considered to be one of the leading journalists of the day. Mr. Thompson is a staff writer of this paper, who writes on difficult subjects with such singular fairness that every one almost believes that his word "is law."

Dr. M. A. Majors, whose "Major Melange" has scored a world of success in the many past years that it has appeared in this paper, will continue to brighten these columns with his very interesting lines.

Some of our columns will also be devoted to the best interests of the Head, Second and Side Waiters. These columns will be purely an education to the up-to-date waiter of the day.

The Woman's World, which has been so well recieved by our readers, will be a splendid feature in 1906. "Dorothy's" power as a writer of the womankind has become the equal of Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox in mark of beauty. A woman who read an article in the proofs for the Woman's World, said: "Until now I never had any but a confused idea of what our women are doing and of what they could do to better their condition."

The World of Sports will be well taken care of by Mr. John L. Footslug, who has been right in the midst of it for years. Every kind of sport known will appear in these columns.

The Stage will come in for a great share of praise in the next twelve months It will be prettily illustrated. Newsy letters of the stage from New York, Chicago and other cities will appear each week. The Freeman's Gallery, a newly added feature, will also appear. Brief reviews will be published from the pen of Messrs. Carle B. Cooke, Sylvester Russell and others.

The Art Department will be well cared for by our able cartoonist, Mr. Garfield T. Haywood, who is at its head. Perhaps there are few young men who have gained more prominence than Mr. Haywood, through his remarkable talent as a cartoonist. This office has been deluged with letters praising his work. It is the intention of the management to steadily improve in the next twelve months, in our department of art.

The "Top o' the Week" column, conducted by Mr. Charles Marshall, will continue to sparkle more than ever with bubbling wit and humor. He will constantly contribute for the benefit of the wise and the unwise

Agents wanted everywhere. Men and women, boys and girls in every walk of life who want to earn good incomes by securing subscriptions for The Freeman—the paper for wide-awake race lovers—now at $1.50 per year. The work is dignified. The Freeman at any price would be value received. It requires no capital or previous experience.

Address all communications to
The Freeman, Indianapolis, Ind.

COUNCIL ANGERS CITIZENS

Media, W. Va., Special.—There is much dissatisfaction among the colored citizens over the appointment of Lewis P. Rosenboh, as one of the borough police force. At the recent election the Negroes gave the Republicans their undivided support and demanded the appointment of one of their race as policeman. Council refused to recognize them and now they say that they will join the Lincolnites at the February election to defeat the Republican candidates for council.

PUBLIC BEQUESTS OF WIDOW

Tuskegee, Atlanta University, And Others Are Remembered.

Boston, Mass., Special.—Public bequests amounting to $450,000 are provided in the will of Mrs. Helen G. Coburn, of the Back Bay section of this city which was filed in the Suffolk County Probate Court Office recently. Mrs Coburn was the widow of George W. Coburn and maintained a summer home at Audover. Her private bequests amount to $727,200. Mrs. Coburn's public bequests include the following: Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Alabama, and Atlanta University $25,000 each; Oberlin College. Oberlin, O, $10,000. Other bequests are made to Eastern institutions.

FALSE REPORT CORRECTED

In regard to the report sent out several weeks ago that the government was ridding itself of Negro soldiers, the New York Sun says:

"The story that the government does not want any more Negro recruits, and that there will be no place for a Negro in the army unless the country goes to war, is rank nonsense. There are four Negro regiments in the regular service, the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry and the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry. Terms of enlistment are constantly expiring, and recruiting is going on all the time."

UNION OF RAILROAD MEN

New York, Special.—The American Association of Railway Employes has been organized here by the porters, cafe and dining-car men running into this city on various lines. Articles of incorporation will be filed and Negro employes only are eligible for membership.

NEW HOSPITAL ESTABLISHED

Bluefield, W. Va, Special.—Dr. Richard B. Jackson, a colored physician who recently came to this city from New York, has succeeded in establishing a hospital for colored people, an institution that has been badly needed. The staff will include Drs. A. M Curtis and Charles I. West, ex-surgeons of the Freedmen's hospital at Washington. D. C. Patients will receive the best of care.

CLERK'S SALARY IS REDUCED

Montgomery, Ala., Special.—A reduction of $100 has been made in the salary of Thomas Finley, a postoffice clerk, because he refused to work with a Negro mailing clerk. The mailing force is made up entirely of Negroes, and he would not go back and help. He was recommended for discipline by Postmaster Buckley and his pay cut that much. Finley is a nephew of Thomas Reynolds, president of the Fourth National Bank.

The Freeman can be found at Wallner's Drug Store. Tenth and Walnut Louisville Ky., Will Owens, agent.

You can find The Freeman on sale every Sunday at the Palace Barber Shop 14 North Hutson street, A. L. Farmer, Oklahoma City, O. T.

PHENOLOGIST, PALMIST AND CLAIRVOYANT
MADAM McNAIRDEE-MOORE
Permanently Located at 1527 English Ave., Indianapolis.
Can be consulted on all affairs of life. Her predictions are true and can be relied upon.

Enclose one dollar and stamp and know your future, and what you are best adapted for to make success in life

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FISH, POULTRY AND GAME
FRESH OYSTERS DAILY
PHONES:
Old 4091 main. New 5104
626 Indiana Ave

The Freeman is on sale every Saturday in Memphis, Tenn., at G. J. Gary's news stand, 327 Beale street.

The Freeman's Headquarters.

Persons in Macon, Ga., should see our representative, C. J. Crenshaw, corner Cherry street and Cotton avenue, and secure a copy of the Freeman for sale by him each week. Mr. Crenshaw is quite a hustling agent and deserves the support of all Macon citizens.

THE STATE NEGRO BUSINESS MEN'S LEAGUE OF ARKANSAS

Holds a Great and Enthusiastic Session at Little Rock, Ark., December 27-29, 1905.

The State Negro Business Men's League of Arkansas has come and gone. Never in its history has the League enjoyed such a large and enthusiastic attendance. The recent visit to the State by the President of the National League (Dr. Booker T. Washington) had its bearing in working up more interest in the Local State League. The meetings were held in the Frederick Douglass Republican Club rooms. Promptly at 2 o'clock p m, Dec. 27, 1905, President J. M. Conner rapped the gavel and the machinery of the greatest meeting of the League was set in motion. The various committees reported and their reports evidenced that the business league idea is fast spreading in the State and will be only a question of a few months when every town in the State will have a business organization of some kind.

Hon. J. E Bush, Judge M. W. Gibbs, Messrs. Wm. Alexander, J. I Blakley and S. A. Sims, members of the National League, told of their trip to the National meeting in New York last August, and the reports were well received by all present.

The Southern Federations of Colored Women's Clubs and the Arkansas State Teachers' Association were in session at the same time and Judge M, W. Gibbs of Little Rock and Dr. C. M. Wade of Hot Springs were selected to bear fraternal greetings to these bodies.

The treat of the session came on Thursday night when the League and Southern Federation of the Southern Women's Clubs held a joint session at the First Baptist Church to listen to the annual addresses of Presidents J. M. Conner and Mrs. Booker T. Washington. Both of the addresses were replete with information and advice Dr. Conner's address dealt with the commercial interests of the race. He had compiled many valuable statistics showing the upward strides of the race in the last ten years. Mrs. Washington dealt with the home life of the race, and there has never been heard in Little Rock a stronger plea for a better home life and an elevated Negro womanhood.

The program, as prepared by the executive committee, took in a wide range of subjects, and the speakers without a single exception, handled their subjects in a masterly manner. Some of the most able men in the State appeared on the program.

The following is the program, covering the entire session:

League called to order by President J. M. Conner; invocation; music; roll call by Secretary Dr. Hayman; adjournment.

Reception at 7:30 p. m., Bethel Church, Ninth and Broadway Streets.

Chorus, Bethel choir; welcome address on behalf of our local league, J. I. Blakley; welcome address on behalf of our young business men, W. T. Oates; response, W. E. Josenberger of Ft. Smith and Theodore Bonds of Madison, Ark.; solo, George W. Carter; addresses by Judge M W. Gibbs of Little Rock and C. M. Wade of Hot Springs; adjournment.

Thursday Morning—9 30.

Opening; music; invocation; roll call and minutes read; reports of committees and State officers; "The Relation of the Negro Minister to the Business Man," Rev. J P. Robinson, D. D.; statistical reports "The Negroes' success in this country," H. W. Walton of Gill, Ark.; the Negro Banker, C. B King and J. H. Donohoo of Helena, Ark; "Negro Journalism in Arkansas," Hon. L D Jones of Ft Smith, E. S. Lockhart of Hot Springs, and D G. Hill of Little Rock, Ark.; adjournment for dinner.

Opening—2 p. m.

"The Negro as a Contractor and Carpenter," J H. McConico, A Gray, John Tillar; "The Negro Physician and Druggist," Dr. J G. Thornton of Little Rock, C M. Wade and Dan Young of Hot Springs; "Tailoring," J. W. Burton, Dennis Pettus and Isadore Thomas of Pine Bluff, Ark; The Relation of the Teacher to the Business Man, Rev T. H. Jackson, D D; Shoemaking, B. L. Liggins and R E Smith; adjournment until 7:30 p m. at First Baptist Church.

Joint Session with Federation of Women's Club.

Opening chorus by the First Baptist Church choir; annual address by the President of the State League. J. M Conner of Ft Smith, Ark; instrumental solo; address, Mrs Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee, Ala.; music; adjournment.

Opening 9:30 Friday Morning.

"Industrial Education," Profs J. A Booker, president of Arkansas Baptist College, J. M Cox, president of Philander Smith College, A. H. Hill, Shorter College and R. S. Stout, Williams Industrial College; "The Negro Painter and brickmason," Wm. Alexander and E. M. Johnson; "The Negro Mercantile and joint stock companies," F. Havis of Pine Bluff, John Gilmore and M. G Washington; "The Negro as a Lawyer," C. T. Lindsey, S. A. Jones and S. C. Pryce of Pine Bluff; "What has the Business Men's League of Arkansas Accomplished?" Prof. M. M Murray of New Lewisville, Ark, and Dr. J. W. Cartner of Little Rock; adjournment until p m.

Afternoon Session.

Election of officers; general remarks for the good of the League.

8:30 p. m., banquet for delegates.

One of the most important measures that came before the League was the recommendation of President Conner that the Negroes of the State, under the auspices of the League, organize and hold a Negro State Exposition.

The matter was thoroughly discussed and a strong committee was appointed to work up same. With the lights before us and the interest manifested the exposition is a surety. Hon. J. E Bush, J. H. McConico, Judge M. W. Gibbs and J. M. Murchison were appointed a committee to draw up a declaration or key note of the League. They drew up a strong and conservative declaration, and when it was read before the body it was received with wild enthusiasm and unanimously adopted The following is the report:

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Dec. 28, '05.

Mr. President and Members of the Negro Business Men's League of Arkansas: Your committee on the State of the Country and the Negroes therein beg leave to set forth our views in a few historical facts as it may touch here and there upon this great question. The Negroes of the United States, 10,000,000 in round numbers, form a most composite part of the inhabitants of the country; they are a nation within a nation, working out their own salvation, must solve their own problems, and with a will power to do all things for the best, must reach the summit of a higher civilization, wealth and power by the lessons immediately around them. Our civilization will increase just in proportion as we learn the true lessons of an honest, upright, moral life, ever keeping in view that no race of people can rise higher than the level of its women, our respect for law and order in whatever community we may reside should be such as to gain the love and highest admiration of all other races. Our wealth should be steadily increased by a systematic plan of saving a part of each day's labor. Every head of a family should strive to own his own home, have a bank account and make every clear day provide for the rainy day. We must ever be mindful of the fact that wealth brings with it power, influence and respect. We have our bitters, we have our sweets, but whatever betide us let our sunshine leap from behind the darkest clouds and shed a ray of hope all around us. We condemn all racial discriminations, whether it be by laws enacted by legislation or by force, Negro, Jew or what not—whether in America, Russia or some far off isle—in country or State, on street cars or railroads, in civil or criminal court. With all the power that God has given us, with hatred toward none, but love for all, we enter our solemn protest against this greatest evil, racial discrimination, and we appeal to the Christian world of every land and clime, on land or sea, at home and abroad, to adopt the divine and heavenly acclamation, "Peace and good will on earth to all mankind" In the minds of all candid thinking people we have made a most wonderful progress since our emancipation.

In the United States our wealth is about equal to the debt of the country, $1,000,000 000 We have reduced our illiteracy to less than half In Arkansas we own and operate 25 per cent of the farm lands, pay into the State treasury $250 000 annually and own more than $15 000,000 in all kinds of property. We rejoice in a universal sentiment to put a stop to mob violence and a premium on law and order throughout the country. We view with pleasure that our country is at peace with all the world and that the greatest diplomat the world has known Theodore Roosevelt occupies the executive chair of the greatest people on earth.

We commend that class of Southern white men for their generous spirit of forbearance and tolerance of a weaker race that is striving with might and main to emulate their good trait to the end that we may make better neighbors, the best of citizens and a good and holy people.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Dr J. M Conner of Ft. Smith, Ark., president.

William Alexander of Little Rock, first vice president.

Isadore Thomas, Pine Bluff, second vice-president

Dr R S Stout, Little Rock, third vice president.

J. H. McConico, Little Rock, sec'y.

J F Toone, Biscoe, assist'. secretary.

Dr. G, W. Hayman, Little Rock, corresponding secretary.

J I Blakley, Little Rock, treasurer.

S A. Jones, Little Rock, attorney.

Dr J. M. Murchison, Little Rock, editor.

Dr. J W. Cartner and H. B. Walton, State organizers.

W. O. T Watkins, chaplain.

Dr. G. W Hayman, superintendent Women's Auxiliary.

The following delegates to the National Negro Business Men's League were selected:

C M. Wade, Hot Springs; J. E Bush and Dr. J. M Robinson, Little Rock; Rev. A H Hill Argenta; J. T Forne, Biscoe; J M. Conner, Ft. Smith; D. B. Gaines, M G. Washington, Dr J G. Thornton, E. W. Merchant, J. A Torrant, W M. Alexander, W. O T. Watkins, Sidney Sims, J. H. McConico. C. McIntosh, R S. Stout, J. I. Blakley, J. W. Carter, S A. Jones, J. M. Murchison and D. G Hill, Little Rock; C. I. Thomasson, Pine Bluff; E. W. Harrison, Brinkley; H. W Walton, Mariana.

A special vote of thanks was extended to President Conner and Secretary Hayman for their efforts in making the annual meeting a success.

Hon. J. E. Bush and Judge M. W. Gibbs were appointed to send a telegram, telling of the success of the meeting, to the President of the National League, Booker T. Washington.

After the newly elected officers and various committees had been given an insight into their work for the ensuing year the executive committee held a short session and wound up the unfinished business and the session of 1905 passed into history.

INDIVIDUAL HOTEL DIRECTORY

[One address line $2.00 per year; including subscription to The Freeman, in advance.]

HEADWAITERS.

J. W. Redmond, Headweiter of The Carroll, Vicksburg, Miss. 10-06.

C. W. Dwyer, headwaiter Commercial Club Minneapolis, Minn. 8 '05

C. H. Plummer, headwaiter Hotel Brunswick, Uniontown, Pa. 10-05

R. H. Bradley, Headwaiter Menger Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. 3-06

G. W. Bland, Headwaiter of The Oliver, South Bend, Ind. 12-06

HOTEL DIRECTORY

This column used exclusively for the addresses of hotels restaurants lodging and boarding houses and club rooms throughout the country, and intended as a guide for the traveling public—you business solicited.

Hotel Reformer—First class in all respects 900 N. 6th street, Richmond, Va. A. W. Holmes, manager.

Moore's Hotel—First-class roomsand board Rooms neatly furnished, 712 and 714 W. 9th street Little Rock, Ark.

Waldorf-Astoria Hotel—327 Laurel street, Hot Springs, Ark.

Cora's Lunch Room—220 Fifth Street, Little Rock, Ark.

Black's Hotel—A modern first-class hotel for colored people, H. Black, Manager, Evansville, Ind.

The Parker House—Rooms, bath. J. W. Holliman, proprietor. Indianapolis, Ind.

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Do you suffer from Epilepsy Fits, or Fainting Spells? If so, I can cure you. I am curing hundreds where every other known remedy had failed and I can cure you Mr. Lemuel Davis, of Sherrodsville, Ohio, writes: "I am trying to tell the world of the marvelous cure of my son. He has not had a single fit in seven months, and when I saw your advertisement nine months ago, he was having fourteen a day. A council of experts had just pronounced him incurable, and the Probate Judge had ordered him to the Home for Incurables at Gallipolis. Your reputation will never die in this town, for all of our friends and neighbors consider this cure miraculous." If you suffer from fits or nervous trouble of any kind you should make a thorough test of this great remedy at once. It's cures are most wonderful. Let me send you a full $2.50 treatment Free as a test. Many who have suffered for years are cured by this free trial treatment alone. Why not make a trial of it in your own case. You have nothing to loose and everything to gain. Address DR. CHAS. W. GREEN, 511 Monroe St, Battle Creek, Mich.

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IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS.....

By JOHN L. FOOTSLUG.

The boxing contest which was to have taken place between Willie Lewis of New York and Willie Fitzgerald of Brooklyn, at Colma, Cal., on the night of January 10, took place last night and resulted in a victory for Lewis.

• • •

It has often been a wonder to my mind why the colored pugilist has never taken to the stage as has the white fighter. Such men as Joe Wolcott, George Dixon and young Peter Jackson would be a great drawing card for any up-to date theatrical manager.

• • •

Jack O'Brien and Gus Ruhlin have been matched to appear before the new Tuxedo Athletic Association near Philadelphia, Pa., March 1. The fight will be at catch weight, Any one wishing to put their money on the winning side should leave Gus Ruhlin alone, as Jack O'Brien can, without any doubt, clean up with the likes of Gus.

• • •

LIFE OF A BASE-BALL LEAGUE AMONG US.

To launch a national colored base-ball league in America would be about as an successful enterprise as Bud Fowler, William H. Ford or any one else could engage themselves in. I do firmly believe that it is possible to form a strong league by attracting the attention of the leading sporting men in such towns as Cleveland, New York City, Chicago, Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville, St. Louis, Richmond, Ky., Nashville, Tenn., and Indianapolis, Ind. Already most of the towns mentioned have splendid ball grounds and a well organized ball club If the proper amount of advertising, of the attractive order, is circulated it will be no time before our people will take hold and a league will become a success William H Ford, advertising manager of the Black Diamond Tourist Club, is working very hard to form a league, and is now sending out letters to that effect to every manager of a team in the towns mentioned above. Manager Ford hopes to have his league in working order by the time the season commences. This league is to be run on a strictly business order. The officers have not been selected as yet, but rumor has it that the time-honored Vet, Bud Fowler, may be its president.

EXPANSION OF SOUTHERN TRADE.

The wonderful industrial progress made by the South in the year just closed, is emphasized by the fact that the Southland leads all the rest of the country in the proportion of banks established, as shown by recent reports of the United States Treasury Department.

Promoters of such enterprises never locate in an unprosperous, unprogressive community. That fact in itself is a recognition of the progress being made in all industrial lines, and the development of these industries, vast though they have been, are in a measure small, as compared with what could have been accomplished it the means were at hand of giving the proper sort of publicity to the various enterprises. The latter need has demonstrated to one of the largest general advertising agencies the importance of maintaining a thoroughly equipped office on the ground.

Nelson Chesman & Co., of St. Louis, General Newspaper and Magazine Advertising Agents, have established a branch office at Chattanooga, Tenn, and will do a general newspaper and magazine advertising business throughout the South. In these days of rapid-fire service distance counts immensely, and the location selected for this latest branch of the Chesman Agency not only facilitates the work of securing desirable contracts, but also insures quick and unusually efficient distribution of copy for customers in distant parts of the country.

This progressive policy on the part of one of the oldest, most highly respected and most substantial agencies in the country illustrates the broad lines of development in the advertising business, and is likewise indicative of the far-sightedness of a concern which has long been firmly rooted in the greatest centers of advertising activity—New York, Chicago and St. Louis.

It was first decided to open the branch in connection with, and to facilitate the handling of the immense volume of business embraced in the million dollar contract recently secured from the Chattanooga Medicine Co, makers of Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black Draught.

But the possibilities of the South's rapidly growing business induced them to make of the Chattanooga office a principal branch of the Company, with one of the general officers, Secretary Richard Pendegast, in charge, and place the immense facilities of the Company, the first general advertising agents to enter the southern field, at the disposal of advertisers in the manufacturing, mercantile and other industrial lines of that section.

Nelson Chesman & Co. is one of the oldest firms of General Newspaper and Magazine Advertising Agents in the business. Their main office is at St. Louis, with Mr. Conrad Budke in charge, where they started in business thirty one years ago. Branches are maintained in New York, where Mr. Nelson Chesman gives his undivided attention to a vast volume of business, as well as in Chicago, where Mr. Arthur A. Willson, the remaining member of the corporation, handles a line of advertising greater in all probability than the total output of many prominent advertising agencies.

Through their St. Louis Office they have always done much business and kept in the closest possible touch with the South's business conditions and its expanding industries, and therefore are not strangers in Dixieland.

They place advertising in all Newspapers and Magazines published throughout the United States, Canada and Mexico, and the close, friendly relations with publishers which they have maintained for so many years, unquestionably secures for them rock bottom prices. Accuracy in checking insertions of advertisement and all the work involved in keeping records is an essential throughout the establishment. Unquestioned integrity and competent proof that all the service paid for (and usually more) has been rendered, satisfy the most critical customer.

With their organization they present a splendid medium for the promotion of Southern trade, expanding it in home and carrying it into new territory, and accordingly invite the accounts of responsible concerns, and the record of the Agency fully justifies an acceptance of their invitation.

THE WAITERS...

The Carroll waiters of Vicksburg, Miss, are giving entertainments for the purpose of raising money to enter the Head, Second and Sidewaiters National Benefit Association of America. J. W. Redmond, headwaiter, organized the waiters about six months ago, and through his influence the club sent Frank P. Plump to Monroe, La, as headwaiter of the Monroe Hotel.

WILKES-BARRE, PA.

Mrs. Thaddeus Smith gave a tea January 2, in honor of Rev. D. P Seaton, D. D, presiding elder of the Potomac district, Baltimore conference, A M E church and Miss Letitia Brown. Rev N. B Stewart, of the New York Conference and Rev. J. Henri Accorn were present Mesdames Stoner, Morris, Griffin and Smith and Miss Susie Young rendered musical selections. During the evening the engagement of Dr, Seaton and Miss Brown was announced.

SUPERIOR, WIS.

The members and friends of the Neighborly Club with a number of visitors from Duluth Minn., made "a trip around the world." January 1. The start was made at the corner of Bellnap and Tower at 9 p m China, Japan, England, Italy, America and the Klondike regions were visited. At each place the popular food of the country was served. The affair was under the direction of Mrs. A. C. Oglesby, the president of the club.

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SATURDAY, JAN. 13, 1906.

DR. D. A. GRAHAM AND THE A. M. E. CHURCH.

We publish on the front page of this issue a communication from the pen of Dr Graham, one of the leading ministers of the A. M. E. Church. If there be those to whom his criticisms will appear unjust or severe, let us suggest that that appearance is more likely to be due to the fact that these things are made public than from any lack of truth contained in them. They will appear new only because they appear in print, for such things have been whispered among the laity for a number of years. We give Dr. Graham the use of our columns in presenting his charges for several reasons. We believe in just punishment for all wrong doing as a necessary spur in driving the human herd along the highway of Right. We believe that all who would withhold the just consequences of wrong doing thereby make themselves a party to the continuation of that wrong and do injury to the thing they would protect. We believe that the effect of evil is general, and that he who fights it not only protects others, but is defending himself. We believe in exposing sins as a means leading to betterment, and that he who covers a sore and denies its existence does a two-fold injury—one to the afflicted and one to himself. While believing that the pen is mightier than the sword, we believe that Truth is mightier than either.

Dr. Graham cannot be charged with being a "sore head," for he has fared well at the hands of his church. His standing as a man and a minister entitles what he says to respectful consideration. It is beyond him to make charges or insinuations for which he has no proof. We fully realize the sacrifice he is making, and can see the whirlpools and breakers ahead of his ministerial craft. He is willing to meet the dangers, and, in doing so, we believe he is influenced by a greater loyalty than that which can be felt toward a few men.

"Then to side with Truth is noble
When we share the wretched crust,
Ere the cause bring fame and profit
And 'tis prosperous to be just."

BAD GEORGIA NEGROES.

Thousands of Negroes in Savannah, Ga., engaged in an "Emancipation day" parade on New Year's day, in the course of which some of them attacked a man who attempted to cross their line, others assaulted a street car conductor for "cutting" through their line, and still others roughly handled a photographer who tried to take a picture of the marchers. These Negroes have a slightly enlarged idea of just what emancipation means.

The above appeared on the editorial page of the Indianapolis Morning Star. We had read the dispatch some days before that furnished the Star with its information, but we took no notice of it, and supposed that all editors in these parts were too well informed to be misled by such dispatches from such sources. Nor did we believe that the spirit and intent back of the dispatch would prevent our Northern editors from reading it with eyes open. Aside from the statement that a photographer was attacked because he tried to take a picture of the parade line we do not find anything on which to base a charge of misconduct against the marchers, and even that should be taken with a liberal allowance of salt.

In order to get a better focus on the matter let us reverse the situation and make the dispatch read: "During a parade of the Ancient Order of Bourbons a Negro in a carriage drove through their lines, a Negro expressman did the same, and a Negro photographer tried to take a picture. All of them were roughly handled by the marchers." Would the editor of the Star have been likely to have commented on the misconduct of the marchers? Instead, would there not have been the certainty of a race riot and the possible lynching of at least three Negroes? Verily, there is nothing that can surpass the hypocrisy of the average Southern white man.

CONGRESS AND PASSES.

That is a fine situation, indeed, that has come out of the refusal of the railroads to issue passes to congressmen. It is strange, too, that it should have been discovered so soon after, that an excessive price was being paid these railroads for hauling the mails. If these men are just now finding this out they are behind all others who have given any thought on the figures shown. But they are not just finding it out. They have known it all along. This makes the threat to reduce the price ten million dollars for this service as nothing less than a hold up and a confession that they are willing to take that amount of money from the people's pockets if they are permitted to ride free. Why, may it be asked, was not this reduction proposed before the anti-pass order went into effect? It is not necessary to answer. While it is true that these excessive rates should have been reduced long ago, and should be reduced now, those who have all along accepted passes and now vote for a reduction will get no credit for it, nor do such deserve any. They must either stand convicted of an attempt to perpetrate a hold up, or of neglect of duty. But do not worry. The ten millions will not be saved to the people. One-tenth of that amount will purchase a lot of influence. The matter will be adjusted and the public goose will continue to be plucked from one side or the other.

BUSINESS ORGANIZATION.

The Florida Sentinel has the following to say regarding business interests there. It applies so well to all sections of the country that we reproduce it for the general good it may do. There should be strong organizations among the business men of the race everywhere:

> Business colored men all over Florida really do not understand each other. There appears to be a subtle jealousy, a disposition to be envious and prejudiced toward one another because of competing lines of business, when the opposite should be the rule. We do not mean that there should not be sharp, active business competition among our business men, on the contrary there should be; but with this rivalry ought to follow a cordial relation as examples of leadership that would inspire the masses to a sense of the true dignity of the business man.
>
> The secret of success among the foreigners who come to this country to do business, dagoes included, is attributed to their unity of purpose, interchange of business views and a greater development of social relations.
>
> We believe that the business and professional men and women of Florida, engaged in any character of business, should meet in convention and effect a permanent organization, become acquainted with each other, talk over methods of business, discuss questions of racial development and dignify your calling by a desire to broaden our social natures.
>
> The Florida Sentinel suggests that colored men and women of the State, engaged in business, think this matter over and arrive at some conclusion that may lead to a more racial unity in the progress of our business ventures.
>
> We would like to hear from some of our business men of the State along this line. The columns of The Sentinel are free to all our friends in any section of the State on this subject.

A man at Lafayette, in this State, has been sued for divorce by his wife because he smashed a phonograph and threw it out of the window. He stated that "it had been played continuously for years."

We generally sympathize with the woman in the case whenever we can, but this is one where our sympathy goes out to the man. Just think of having to stand years of that excruciating music right in the house—and for years! The chances are, too that it was one of the majority kind that emitted an alleged music hardly fit to be classed as high grade noise. Our sympathy for that man, no doubt springs from the fact that a neighbor has a little wheezy phonograph which plays about twenty-five hours a day during the summer and eighteen hours a day during winter. The favorite piece for the past six months has been—"In the Shade of the Old Apple Tree." It is doubtful if apples will ever taste right to us again.

It was our understanding that when the gold standard was thoroughly established we would be all fixed, and fluctuations in the money market would depend on the law of supply and demand. How is it now that there is still a need for money tinkering? We believe that Thomas Lawson is right—that there is money enough for all legitimate business and that the Wall street gamblers are the only ones in need. A panic that would put fictitious values at their real worth might cause a severe shock such as comes from removing an ulcerated tooth, but the results would make it worth bearing.

There is not so great a need for reform in the currency as for reform in the people.

In these days, when the vast armies of politicians and grafters are trying all sorts of means to get their hands into Uncle Sam's pockets, it is quite remarkable to learn that William Elliott, near Kokomo, Ind., has for thirty years refused a large pension due him from the government He refused to accept it, he said, because he did not believe Christ would have accepted it. "I received pay for my services, which is all that was due me." On the condition that it will all be spent for benevolence and philanthropy he has decided to accept it. No wonder his name and picture are being printed in the papers. He ought to have a monument.

About the only conclusion one can reach after reading all of the fuss made over the ejection of Mrs. Morris from the White House is that she is one of those high-strung, ill-natured women with an uncontrollable temper; and that if she had not been a "society woman" no attention would have been paid to the incident. And what was the difference as to the color of the guards who removed her, provided she was removed in accordance with decency and order? But since we have the positive assurance that these guards were not colored men it is to be hoped that the incident will not be made a national issue.

Whenever we think of the bowing and scraping and smiling of Chauncy Depew, who has filled the office of Court Jester for the past quarter of a century, we cannot help thinking of the monkey dressed in red as he performs for the organ grinder. This is the part he has played toward organized greed, for he confesses that he has been, first of all things, a twenty-five thousand dollar lobbyist. No amount of money can bring peace to one who has spent life so uselessly. There is such a thing as a male prostitute.

A Swede has rowed a boat from Stockholm to Paris. He does not eat meat of any kind and never uses tea, coffee, tobacco or liquor in any form. He has at least proven that none of these things are necessary in generating energy. It is quite certain that all men would be better off without the use of any of them. As men rise above the animal state they will be less and less inclined to act like an animal. The difference between men who eat missionaries and those who eat hogs is not so great after all.

The single instance of a New York man who was once a thief and afterwards became the manager of a big concern will hardly offset that other large number of New York men who were once managers of big concerns and afterward became thieves.

Santo Domingo has gone through another revolution. The inhabitants of the island do not seem to object to these revolutions so long as the revolutionists stay in the road and don't interfere with the crops.

The charge of Rojestvensky that the English fleet stood ready to destroy the Russians in case the Japanese failed cannot keep the world from knowing that the Japs did not need any help.

IN MEMORY OF WILLIAM J. WATSON.

William J. Watson, the leading colored undertaker of Louisville, Ky., was buried Tuesday, January 2, 1906. Mr. Watson was known and highly respected throughout the State. He was a fine business man, a good citizen, an affectionate and devoted husband and a true friend. To know him was to love him. He was kind and considerate to the humblest as well as to the more fortunate of his fellowmen. The funeral was conducted by J. C. Jackson of Lexington, Ky., who was one of his dearest friends, with whom there had been an understanding for more than two years that if he should be called to the "Sweet Bye and Bye" he should superintend his funeral. Quinn Chapel was packed to its utmost capacity and hundreds of people had to remain on the outside, but Mr. Jackson handled the large crowd splendidly and without the least confusion. There were a number of friends from a distance, among whom were Mr. Willis, the leading undertaker of Indianapolis, Ind., Wm. Porter of Cincinnati, O., Mr. and Mrs. Preston Sherley of Danville, Ky., Mrs. Henderson of Indianapolis, Miss Fletcher of Nashville, Tenn., Mrs. E. B. Jackson of Lexington, Ky., and many others. The floral designs were numerous and beautiful. A very handsome one was sent from the Funeral Association, also one from the Louisville Coffin Company. From New York, Xenia, O., and Lexington, Ky., there were received a number of telegrams and letters of sympathy.

The New York Age also urges Dr. Francis J. Grimke as the logical successor to Dr. Gordon as president of Howard University.

THE FREEMAN AND ITS PEOPLE

Refreshing Budget of News.

The Freeman is one of the best exchanges which comes to our Sanctum. Its weekly budget of news is refreshing to peruse.—Record, Washington, D. C.

• • •

Able and Fearless Staff Writer.

R. W. Thompson of New Albany, Ind., staff correspondent of The Freeman, is making for himself a name to be envied. He is an able and reliable reporter. He is a fearless defender of that which he believes to be right and keeps in close touch with every movement that affects the progress of the race. He is a great admirer of men who "do things." While he discusses the truth and pictures in the blackest dye the false, he never becomes abusive. He does not stoop to vulgar journalism. Mr. Thompson by his work is contributing largely and richly to the material uplift of his race.—The Informer, Urbana, O.

SHORT FLIGHTS.

Dixon got back into the ring last week and showed some of his old-time form. We mean George Dixon, the noted featherweight pugilist, not the literary highwayman who perpetrated "The Clansman." The latter is "in bad" for keeps.

• • •

The Washington Post takes the very sensible position that the president of Howard University ought to be a colored man, and through him the race should have "an unrestricted opportunity to assert itself and illustrate whatever virtues and capacities it may possess.

• • •

If Howard University is to be practically a Negro institution—for a very few whites ever attend it—there is no reason why it should not be officered from top to bottom by a colored faculty. Even the sometimes obtuse Washington Post has sufficient discernment and generosity to perceive and concur with us in this vital truth.

• • •

William Milton Lewis scintillates only at rare intervals in these columns, but when he sharpens his pencil and goes after music, the "drama," farce comedy or the accomplishments of the lady stars, ' there ain't no more to it"—to employ the vernacular of the street. Harrison Grey Fiske, Franklin Fyles, Fred Schrader, Alan Dale and Sylvester Russell may consider themselves "cleaned up."

• • •

The Afro-Americans of Atlanta, Ga., who are after the scalp of Collector Henry A. Rucker, ought to be in better business. Henry Lincoln Johnson is enough of a lawyer and B. J. Davis has sufficient editorial acumen to know that if Rucker goes, his successor is certain to be a white man, and likely to be Rucker's inferior as an officer and a citizen. Some folks have a queer way of showing their fealty to their race.

• • •

Vardaman is "talking through his hat" again. His claim that education is making the Negro more criminal is not worth denying, for nobody but a fool will believe such rot. He might as well claim that education is making the white man more criminal because of the McCurdy and McCall insurance steals, the New York election frauds, the Mitchell and Burton senatorial disclosures and the Yerkes scandal. There are black sheep in both races but that does not prove that the dereliction of the said sheep is due to education. Vardaman is trying to live the dark days of the '50's while others back in the sunlight of 1906's advanced civilization.

• • •

The trustees of the State University, Louisville, Ky. will meet again on the 18th to make another effort to elect a successor to the late President C. L. Purce. The situation remains unchanged since we last discussed it, with Dr. C. H. Parrish pitted against the field, and Drs. M. W. Gilbert of New York and W. A. Creditt of Philadelphia as the most promising of the "dark horses." An important development, however, is expected before next Tuesday, which may destroy all calculations made so far by the most active of the wise-acres. The feeling is growing that public agitation of the matter is not conducive to the cool deliberation that should attend so grave a duty as that now confronting the trustees, and that the real welfare of the State University would be best subserved by allowing them to proceed in peace, unhampered by newspaper clamor or booming of individuals. It is understood that the board stands 9 to 3 on the leading propositions governing the election.

R. W. THOMPSON.

THE WAY TO LOOK NEAT

And comfortable is to have your hair nicely combed and put up in the latest style. If your hair is kinky and harsh it looks untidy and hurts when you try to comb it. You can easily change all that and make your hair pliable, soft and easy to comb by using Ford's Hair Pomade, formerly known as "Ozonized Ox Marrow." It also prevents dandruff and makes the hair grow. For over forty years ladies of refinement have been using it with great success. Warranted harmless. Only 50c a bottle Sold by druggists, or send us 50c for a bottle. We pay the postage. Address Ozonized Ox Marrow Co., Charles Ford, Pres't, 76 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

MINISTER MAKES CHARGES

Continued from first page.

is the influence and power of secret societies in the church.

It is not easy to separate this from what I have already said. Nearly all the officers in the local church belong to societies. When we desire to bring some member to justice we often find that the offender is bound to the officers by secret ties which they consider of more importance than the church rules, and it is impossible to secure any earnest effort at prosecution. This is as true in the ministry as in the laity. Preachers and bishops are generally Masons, Odd Fellows or something of the kind, and it is impossible to convict or punish one who belongs to such an order, when the bishop belongs to the same. I have seen this tried, and when the evidence seemed overwhelming, the bishop found a way to save him. That oath, binding bishops, gamblers, ministers, saloon toughs and Christians into one grand fraternity, was regarded as stronger than their obligation to God and the church, and the adulterer and seducer were continued in good standing and transferred to another good appointment. As shocking as this is, it recurs over and over, and everybody knows it. This will be denied of course, by the devotees of secretism, but can be substantiated by giving names and dates in abundance. All bishops are not guilty of such ungodly actions. Thank God there are several who are weeping day and night over these things and who would almost give their lives to change the awful drift of things. But alas! they seem to be powerless Often their earnest efforts to reform the church under them, are minimized by the compromising or apologetic position of their associates.

What shall we do about these things? Denying them, or growing frantic because somebody told it out, will not help the case. The world knows these things to be true, and we are loosing influence, and power because of these things. Here is the only remedy.

We must enforce the laws of the church everywhere and with everybody. Bishops, presiding elders, pastors and officers; conferences, general boards and general officers must recognize the supremacy of the law, no matter how many members we may loose by it.

Character and true righteousness must be regarded above financial ability, and evil doers must be spued out of our ministry no matter how great financers they may be.

Finally, Christians should not be unequally yoked together with unbelievers. "For what fellowship hath light with darkness," or what part hath Christ with Belial? Secret societies are the curse of the church and certainly, bishops and ministers should not be mixed up with such unfrutful works of darkness. Nearly every minister of bad reputation in the connection is a Mason or an Odd Fellow. They join these orders for the protection they afford them in their devilment.

Brethren, God is calling, "Come out from among them and be ye separate." Will we heed the call? Or will we persist in this downward course till we awake to find the church cursed of God and blown to the winds. It cannot stand twenty-five years longer at the downward rate.

D. A GRAHAM,
Detroit, Mich.

FORT MADISON, IA.

Mrs. Amy Swanson of Denwark died at St. Joseph, Mo. Two children survive her Rev. Reid conducted the funeral services and the interment was at Denwark.—Daniel McCame, of Denwark and Miss Lillian Davis, of Burlington were quietly married recently. Rev. Goodman performed the ceremony.—R H Higgenbotham, who has been with the Attey Company for seven years, has resigned and is now employed by the Santa Fe Company.—Revival meetings are in progress at the Second Baptist church

COLUMBIA, TENN.

Dr. C. O Hunter, of Lynnville, Tenn. has located in this city and is doing well.—Prof. J. H. Kelly and Miss A. J. Dew were among the number who attended the lecture of Booker T Washington at Nashville.—Miss Annie Evans has returned from a visit to relatives, at Isom.—The marriage of Miss Minnie Perkins and Mr. John Irvine was quietly solemnized recently.—Miss Gertrude Lawrence was in Nashville last Saturday.—Emancipation day was befittingly observed in this city, January 1, by the G. A. R.—Mrs. Elsie Goodloe is visiting in Nashville.

J. W. JOHNSON DEAD.

Samuel H. Johnson was called to Alexandria, Ind, on account of the death of his brother, J. W. Johnson, who was the representative of The Freeman at Lawrence, Kans. His remains were shipped to that place for burial. The Freeman extends sympathy to the family.

All persons in Latta, S. C., should call on P. E. Evans and secure a copy of the Freeman, for sale by him each week.

A $20 Watch for $5.45

These figures tell exactly what we are doing—selling a $20.00 watch for **$5.45.** We don't claim that this is a $40.00 watch or a $50.00 watch, but it is a **$20.00 watch.** A leading watch manufacturer, being hard pressed for ready cash, recently sold us 100,000 watches—watches actually built to retail at $20.00. There is no doubt that we could wholesale them to dealers for $12.00 or $13.00, but this would involve a great amount of labor, time and expense. In the end our profit would be little more than it is at selling the watch direct to the consumer at $5.45. **The Evington Watch,** which we offer at **$5.45** is an im. **21 jeweled,** finely balanced and perfectly adjusted movement. It has specially selected jewels, dust band, patent regulator, enameled dial, jeweled compensation balance, **double hunting case, genuine gold-laid** and handsomely engraved. Each watch is thoroughly timed, tested and regulated, before leaving the factory and both the case and movement are **guaranteed for 25 years.**

Clip out this advertisement and mail it to us to-day with your name, postoffice address and nearest express office. Tell us whether you want a lady's or gent's watch and we will send the watch to your express office at once. If it **satisfies** you, after a careful examination, pay the express agent $5.45 and express charges and the watch is yours, but if it doesn't please you return it to us **at our expense.**

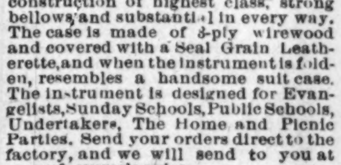
A 25-Year Guarantee will be placed in the front case of the watch we send you and to the first 10,000 customers we will send a beautiful gold-laid watch chain, Free. **We refer to the First National Bank of Chicago, Capital $10,000,000.**

NATIONAL CONSOLIDATED WATCH CO.
Dept. 948, CHICAGO

Pipe Tone Folding Organ.

Back View.

In presenting to the public the new ***A. L. White Valise Organ*** illustrated and described above, we do so with the fullest conviction, that this modern invention marks a decided step in advance in the Art of Portable Organ construction, combining as it does, volume and purity of tone, the interior construction of highest class, strong bellows, and substantial in every way. The case is made of 3-ply wirewood and covered with a Seal Grain Leatherette, and when the instrument is folden, resembles a handsome suit case. The instrument is designed for Evangelists, Sunday Schools, Public Schools, Undertakers, The Home and Picnic Parties. Send your orders direct to the factory, and we will send to you at manufacturer's price.



Organ Closed.

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313, 315, 317, 319 Englewood Avenue,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Every Lady Read This.

Years ago when I was a sufferer, an old nurse told me of a wonderful cure for Leucorrhea, Displacement, Painful Periods, Uterine and Ovarian troubles It cured me in one month. It is a simple harmless lotion that can be prepared by any one having the recipe. I will send it Free to every suffering sister who writes to me I have nothing to sell. This is a case of woman helping woman. I send it Free. Address Mrs. A. B. Budnut, South Bend, Ind.

MAIL dime and birth date. Three questions answered. Mme. Dixon, Seer 44 E. 31st street, Chicago.

MACA-SOR CREAM whitens the skin: removes pimples and blotches. Send for free sample or 50 cents per box. REED & CO., Lincoln, Ill.

DR. M. A. MAJORS Specialist 20 years' experience; practice limited to obesity, asthma, dropsy, gout rheumatism, diabetes, loss of nature and loss of manhood, catarrh, all blood and skin diseases. Dispepsia, diseases of the liver, heart and lungs; coughs, colds, early consumption; office 163 State Street, Suite 57—hours 9 a m to 6 p m; call or write, Chicago.

THE TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE is now offering extended courses in both theory and practice to young men anxious to secure advanced instruction in Architectural Drawing and Electrical Engineering. Persons desiring to take advanced or elementary courses in either of the subjects will find the opportunity to obtain instruction at Tuskegee Institute such as few institutions can offer. There is a growing demand for young men who fit themselves, by completing the Architectural Drawing course, to make plans for houses and who can do the work required in Electrical Engineering. Every effort is being made to make these courses more helpful than ever before. Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

A CHANCE FOR YOU

During the months of March and October examinations are held in the principal cities of the Union, Indianapolis included, for positions as teachers, physicians, nurses, kindergartners and other posts in the U. S. Indian service. The duties are onerous and the environment exceedingly trying, but the salaries are good. Our young people should avail themselves of these opportunities in larger numbers than they have done heretofore. All available information may be obtained by applying for blanks for the type of examination desired to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

$75.00 Per Week A travelling man put me on to an original plan that enables me to earn not less than $25.00 and as high as $75.00 per week. Only a small amount of capital required. Man or woman can work it. Full information for 25c. "Money back if not satisfied." T. W. M. CAMPBELL, 55 "G" Street, Elgin, Ill.

LEHMAN'S
HY-LO SOAP
Cures falling hair and makes the skin like velvet.
For sale everywhere or sent postpaid on receipt of 10c by
Edward Lehman,
PHARMACIST.
215 Union St., Memphis, Tenn.

The Freeman can be secured each week in Macon, Mo., by calling on John W. Houston, 8 Vine street.

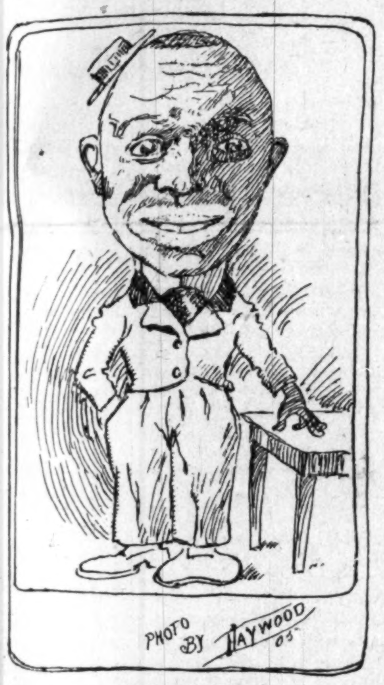
A REVIEW OF THE STAGE

BY SYLVESTER RUSSELL.

The bilateral side of the comedy season is bed-ridden. The right side which shows up with care presents Mr. Ernest Hogan the now most distinguished comedy star, under the direction of Hurtig & Seamon, in the new musical comedy, "Rufus Rastus" and with such features in the cast as Harry Fidler, Henry Troy, Anthony Byrd, Harry Gillam, Alice Mackey and Anna Cook Pankey. H. Lawrence Freeman, the great western composer directs the orchestra. This company which is first in rank this season will soon be seen in New York.

Next to this company in the comedy class, in importance is Mr. Gussie Hill's "Smart Set," with John Bailey, Marion Smart and S. H. Dudley as principal players. When these two companies reach New York, if nothing happens, the critic from New Jersey will be there to see them.

THE FREEMAN GALLERY.



JOHM RUCKER.

Principal comedian of the Black Patti Troubadours.

Waves of joy from the most humorous tides
 Always arise in me
And laughter busting from my sides,
 Whenever you I see;
And you are sure to ever make good
 If ever anyone should,
Because you ever deliver the goods,
 Much better than most could.

—CHARLES MARSHALL.

THE FREEMAN POSTOFFICE.

LADIES' LIST.

Allen, Miss Maud
Crosby, Mrs Omar
Cooksey, Miss Susie
Fernandez' Miss M
Johnson, Miss M E
Marshall, Mrs Lena
Ogden, Miss Helen
Rue, Mrs Bessie
Robinson, Miss Lydia
Robeson, Miss Ada
Steele, Miss Alberta
Teinte, Mrs Bard
Yeres, Miss O O

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Armstrong, Roy
Armstrong Thos
Bostwick, W C
Carter, Tom
Devine, Isaac P
Dotson, W A
Edwards, Sloan
English, Hoop Rooler
Elliott, Foy
Gilbert, Robert
Gant, R H
Harris, J H
Hump Gold Mining Company
Harris, J A
Jordan, J W
Johnson, Sam
Johkson, I Louis
La She, Herbert
Looney, E J
McCameron, J H
Moody and James
McCanion, Prof J C
Prince, Arthur L
Porter, Peter
Payton, Harry
Parker, Chas R
Smith and Bailey
Toledo, Ben
Wise, Jim
White, Capt B Y
Wallridge, Arthur

ROUTE.

1905. 1906.

A Rabbit's Foot Co.: Daytonia, Fla., Jan. 16; Ormond, 17; St Augustine, 18; Palatka, 19; Lake City, 20.

Billy Kersands' Minstrels: Chester, S. C., Jan. 15; Concord, N C., 16; Winston-Salem, 18; Greensboro, 19; Mount Airy, 20.

Black Patti Troubadours: Clarksdale, Miss. Jan 15; Fulton, Ky., 16; Cairo, Ill., 17; Paducah, Ky., 18; Murphysboro, Ill., 19; East St. Louis, 20.

Gideon's Hot Time In Coontown; Vandalia, Mo., Jan. 15; Bowling Green, 16; Louisiana, 17; Jacksonville, Ill., 18; Petersburg, 19; Springfield, 20

Proctor's Original "Arkansaw" Minstrels: Lafayette, La., Jan. 15 to 20.

Mallory Bros. and Brooks, assisted by Miss Grace Halliday: Alhambra Theater, New York, week of Jan. 15.

The Original Wang-Doodle Comedy 4—James White, Julius Glenn, Erb Roberson, Harvey Goodall En route with Vanity Fair Co.: Toledo, O., week of Jan. 15,

In the issue of January 20, an article, "Colored American Artists; Their Great Success in London, Eng." by Carle Browne Cooke, will appear. Do not miss it. Secure The Freeman.

The Black Patti Troubadours, who for three seasons has created a furor through the South, is also wending its way toward the holy city. Madam Sissieretta Jones, who is already besieged with a heavy correspondence is soon to enter literature. It will not be a plunge however; it has been carefully conceived and the foremost female star of her race, who is now under contract, will be read after for a limited period in the magazine of a high-priced New York publisher. After her contract expires, the Madam will contribute a word or two of encouragement in "Sylvester Russell's Review" gratis.

The great revolution of time, we see, now presents the second edition of earthly stars on top, shining in heaven, while those now second who once held sway are striving to rise again. If what the critic knows is any estimate, "Abyssinia" is not likely to be launched this season, and if it should be, the venture would be shaky, coming at the eleventh hour of the season. It would be better to wait and wax in vaudeville 'til summer comes again. Then there are Cole and Johnson too. The intimation of their starring tour has already been heralded but yet to be further heard from. Rosamond Johnson, who was once an opera singer in Isham's "Oriental America" Company before he joined hands with Mr. Cole in vaudeuille, will, if the happy event conspires, make his first low bow of graciousness to the public, succeeding Billy Johnson as a co-star with worrier Robert Cole. When all this happens and Rosamond Johnson, fearless and afraid, has been tormented by the critic, when that is all over what a blessing it will be. Most of the minstrel shows have moved out of sight this season, out of the limit of consideration, Billy Kersands has been away down South and gone, Rusco & Holland Minstrels, headed by Clarence Powell and Marsh Craig, Esq., etc., two brilliant gems, are out among the cowboys. Nearly all the performers in vaudeville have gone to Europe Two headliners remain in New York, where the managing partner can keep his enterprises straight, and pay the rent of a handsome, tall press agent to represent him.

DEATH OF G. W. HOUSELEY.

A telegram from Angelo Houseley, at Montreal, was received at this office Wednesday, informing us of the death of G. W. Houseley, of the four Houseley brothers, at Philadelphia, Pa., January. 9

INDIANAPOLIS PLAYHOUSES.

Manager Bowlby informs us that he has been successful in booking Ernest Hogan in "Rufus Rastus" for the Park the dates being March 22, 23 and 24 The Black Patti Troubadours are billed for February 12, 13 and 14.

NOTED ACTORS VISIT PARENTS.

James W. and Rosamond Johnson, of New York, visited their parents at Jacksonsonville, Fla., very recently and were warmly welcomed by their old friends. A reception was tendered them and over one hundred and twenty-five people were present. Among them were Dr. J. Seth Hills, Dr A. W. Smith and Dr. H. A. Anderson.

CHURCH'S PARK AND AUDITORIUM.

To the Theatrical World:

A new star has arose and demands universal consideration of the many theatrical managers and proprietors, in the position of a Park and Auditorium general Amusement House for theatricals and conventions. In attending Black Patti Troubadours engagement you could get "S. R. O.," and its situation is such that from a moment's notice a large audience can be collected Its seating capacity is 2300, beautifully lighted by electricity; cars stop at the door; centrally located; large and spacious dressing rooms. Stage 25x75 feet; height to rigging 46 .6; drops 20x32

R. R. CHURCH & SON, PROPS.

Can use good acts at all times.

Reference.—Vogel & Nolan, Rusco & Holland, C. Jay Smith, Billy Kersands

The Freeman in Hot Springs, Ark., can always be found on sale at the Afro-American News Co., on Gulpa and Elm streets, James Shirley's Shining Parlor, the only first class place in town.

Do not miss this opportunity to subscribe for the races' leading journal.

THE COLORED PERFORMERS ON THE AMERICAN STAGE

LACK OF HARMONY AND UNITY STANDS IN WAY OF GREATER PROGRESS

GEORGE WALKER GIVES SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Valuableness the Only Passport to Big Salaries—Great Need of Theatrical Club in New York City, Where Information and Encouragement Can Be Found—Many Persons in the Position to Create Interest—Sam Lucas Mentioned for Its Head and Elwood C. Knox, General Secretary.

In the outset I wish to state that there is such great lack of harmony and unity among performers that we can not speak of the colored profession with a certainty of being fully understood. In saying this I do not wish to imply that colored people possess weaknesses peculiarly their own. We all know that all people of whatever race or color have their troubles and when we take a generous view of the case we see our weaknesses as human weaknesses and if we are wise in our day and generation we will do all we can to overcome certain defects.

Strictly speaking, the colored person on the American stage today is far more of an entertainer than an actor. Peculiar conditions which still remain in this country, are partly responsible for the state of things that exist and also the lack of harmony and unity stands in the way of our greater progress. On these points I shall have a word or two to say later on in this article. The subject of colored performers is by no means a new one. The colored performer has long occupied an interesting place in the life of the American people. Singing, dancing and telling humorous stories seem to constitute much of the nature and general make-up of the African race. In Africa the natives have always attracted travelers through that country, by their tribal dances. For many years the racial melodies, banjo playing and fantastic dancing of colored people were the only amusements the wealthy people of the South had.

GEORGE W WALKER

Prior to the emancipation of the slaves in the South not much was known outside the slave States about the peculiar natural racial gifts of colored people to sing and dance. Almost immediately after the abolition of the slaves, the Fisk Jubilee Singers were organized to tour this country and Europe and sing in the interest of Fisk University. Perhaps the melodies of colored people did more to arouse an interest among white people in the North and in Europe, in the education and moral development of the race in the South than any other agency immediately after the civil war.

Following the Jubilee Singers many Negro minstrels were organized and put on the road. With the Jubilee Singers appearing in churches and Christian institutions and the Negro Minstrels playing and dancing in Music Halls throughout the Northern States, it was not long before colored people were much in demand as entertainers. After the novelty and popularity of the Negro Minstrels, came Sam Lucas and the Hyer Sisters in a play called "Out of Bondage." Then Sam T. Jack's Creoles and John W. Isham's Octoroons may be mentioned in order of the development of the colored entertainer on the American stage. This brings us briefly down to the present day when upward of four thousand colored entertainers are on the American stage with several colored shows making good.

From the references I have made to colored performers, we may draw the conclusion that nature makes a humorist while training makes a tragedian, and as opposition to colored performers has been and is still very strong, therefore nature has helped the colored performer to such success as he has thus far achieved. I would also add that if white people posessed the natural gifts that colored people have and could sing and dance and amuse in the same pleasing way, we would certainly have a much more difficult task in holding our place than we have. Thanks to nature then for much of the success already achieved by colored performers. Let us hope that the future will bring forth the colored tragedian and actor of the first rank.

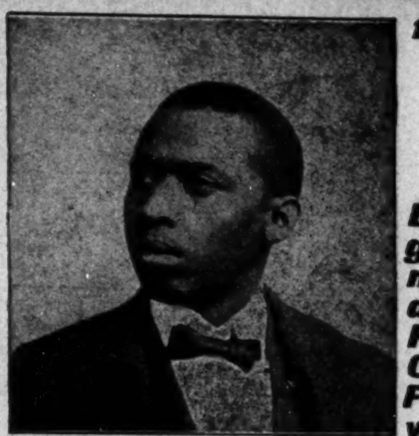
I very much regret to mention the unfortunate fact that petty professional jealousies and bickering greatly retard the progress many of us might be making if we could see far enough ahead to see that we are standing in our own light. There is room enough for us all and if we will but prepare ourselves there will be as many demands as we shall be able to fill. So far as colored shows are concerned, a hundred good strong shows could find work in this country at the present time. But they would have to be good up-to-date shows. And here I would say a word or two to performers in general.

There is often a great deal of complaining about lack of proper recognition and small pay for the services rendered. Here is a fact which is worth consideration. People who grumble most are usually those who, upon applying for a place always say how much money they are worth without considering how much value they would be to a show. Worth to any show will always demand high salary. So first of all professional people should strive to make themselves valuable and the question of pay will take care of itself.

It often happens that from the time the shows close at the end of the season, until it is time to start out again, many professional people devote but little of their time to improving themselves. Many of them never think of attending summer plays where they might learn many good lessons. They never spend a little money and time to improve their talent. When the new season opens they apply for a place and demand higher pay as a matter of fact they have not made the slightest improvement. These friendly suggestions are given out in the hope that many persons who may chance to see this article may take the hint.

New York City is the pivot and center of all American enterprises and activities. Without the New York stamp hardly anything succeeds. Perhaps it is more so in regard to the theatrical profession than to any other. If actors and actresses wish to make a hit, to New York they go to get the seal of approval set upon them. This is just as true in the case of colored professionals as it is in the case of white professionals. When white performers come to New York City there are professional clubs or some headquarters to which they can go to seek information. Not so in the case of colored performers.

We who live in New Yoak City have no place where we can go to give and receive information and encouragement. We drift about the City and blunder upon each other here and there, by mere chance. Our meetings are so haphazard that when we do meet we never or rarely ever exchange views on the subject of our standing.



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Sylvester Russell's REVIEW
(MONTHLY MAGAZINE)

OUT JANUARY 1, 1906

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At the present there is a great need for a Theatrical Club in New York City which should focus the artistic interests of colored performers throughout this country and Europe, for the time has come when many colored professionals are finding work in foreign fields. There has been much talk about such an institution or headquarters, as I here mention, but thus far there has been nothing but talk! No definite steps have been taken to establish a Home in New York City for colored professionals.

There was once a time when it used to be said, "Let those who are in a position make the start." Now we have men in the position who can take the lead and push forward such a movement as is so much needed. I mean business and so without dealing in indefinite generalities I wish to make some practical suggestions and give the names of men who are in a position to give tone and bearing to an institution such as we need.

Messrs. Cole, Johnson, Hogan, Rogers, Shipp, Dudley, Avery, Hart, Williams and Walker and many others who make their homes in New York City. These men are in the position to take the lead and help create sufficient interest so that, in a very short time a Colored Actors and Actresses' Club can be established and put on a firm financial basis so that its work will be guaranteed from the very beginning. To make sure that something definite will be done without delay, I am going to ask my good friend, Mr. Elwood Knox, manager of The Freeman, to kindly volunteer to act as general secretary, temporarily at least, and to write to the gentlemen whose names I have given and ask them to send him some expression of their views on the subject. My friend is not in the profession but I know he is always deeply interested in all that tends to better conditions for our people, and, being the business manager of an enterprising newspaper he can help us much and will not lose anything by doing so.

I want to suggest the name of an honest, upright and straightforward man to be at the head of the organization. I mean Mr Sam Lucas, a man who has done a great deal to help make the colored profession what it is today. I need not commend Mr. Lucas. He is too well known to need any recommendation from me. I feel confident that no one would raise the slightest objection to having him at the head of our club.

First of all, we need some place where all professional colored people can meet and exchange views and feel perfectly at home. We need a bureau of general and particular information about colored professionals. A place where facts about all colored shows on tour can be had daily and weekly. In case any show should wish to send to New York for an actor ar actress, information could be sent direct to the Colored Theatrical Club which would always be in touch with colored performers and much time and expense would thus be saved.

Not long ago an expert dancer was wanted to go to Europe and the man who wanted the dancer had to run here and there before finding the right person. If we had had a Theatrical Club all that would have been avoided. There are hundreds of reasons why we should have such a club as I have mentioned. I know that the question of financing the club will come up for consideration and possibly cause some agitation. But I have plans all worked out by which sufficient money could easily be raised for all purposes. Let us have the true interest manifested first and means to carry out our project will be forthcoming.

WANTED--MEN

We want colored young men for all kinds of hotel, store, wholesale, railroad and general work. If you want a nice job write us.

Tiffany-Sanborn

25½ N. Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Before closing I wish to mention a few of the pioneers who did much to bring the colored profession up to its present level. Tom McIntosh, Billy Kersands, Black Patti, Sam Lucas, the Hyer Sisters and other veterans all did much to help make the profession a success. In the midst of our success, let us not forget the good work done before our time, and let us see to it that we leave as good a record as some of the pioneers. It is a common saying among performers, that if they only had such good luck as other people, how well they would have done. There may be something in good luck but I must confess that Williams & Walker have had to work mighty hard for the place we now occupy and we find it no plaything to hold on to what we have, after years of hard work. Hard work will bring us much more than sitting down waiting for good luck to come our way. There is a good deal of truth in the saying, "God helps those who help themselves."

There is one man's name which I here wish to mention, "Ike" Hines of New York City. He is a great lover of his race and has great appreciation for all colored performers. He has the picture of every colored man and woman who has made any sort of a mark on the stage, hanging on the walls of his club, and takes great pleasure in showing you over his place. During her lifetime, Mrs. Hines joined her husband in collecting pictures, souvenirs and programs of colored professionals. Mr. Hines always speaks of her as "the moth- of our professional home."

I hope the suggestions I have thrown out may be favorably received and if they are, I shall explain the methods and plans by which I feel sufficient money can be raised to establish and support a Colored Theatrical Club in New York City.

GEORGE W. WALKER.

Prof. C. E. Hawk, one of the traveling representatives for The Freeman, is now in Tennessee in the interest of the work.

ELOQUENT TRIBUTE TO BOOKER T. WASHINGTON'S WORK

CHAMPIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION WILL DO WELL TO EMULATE HIS EXAMPLE

FIGHT BETWEEN INDUSTRIAL AND HIGHER EDUCATION UNNECESSARY

Captains of Both Have Equal Tasks to Perform.—The Spirit of Construction and Not Obstruction Should Be Implanted in the Minds of Every Negro —Let There Be Rivalry But Not Controversy.—Instead of Complaining Take Advantage of Splendid Opportunities.—Washington the Black Mikado of Rac

The friends of Mr. Washington, those who advocate with him industrial education for the mass of American Negroes, do not object to the importance that the champions of higher education attach to it. They sincerely regret that they do not attach more importance to it. Let them attend more strictly to their own business, and less to Washington's. He does not need their assistance; he seems to be able to go it alone. Instead of throwing stones at him, let them emulate his example. Let them save these stones and out of them build a great school of higher learning for the training of our boys and girls along the lines of science, literature and the regular professions. Instead of playing the role of the baby, continually whining about the vast sums of money which are diverted from schools of higher learning to Tuskegee by the efforts of this single Negro, let them use their own splendid powers in securing money for their own schools. I resent the charge that Mr. Washington has built Tuskegee up by dragging the black man down. This is just as far from the truth as it would be to say that Jane Adams has dragged down the white people of the tough district of the west side of the city of Chicago, by establishing a social settlement and founding a Hull house there. Mark Hanna gave thousands of dollars every year to help carry on the slum work of the Salvation Army. Do you think in all this broad land there could be found a friend of higher education, among the white people, who would for a moment put a straw in the way of those heroes and heroines who have consecrated their lives to a work that will make their names live forever? Not at all. President Harper, of the Chicago University, believes in higher education. He has consecrated his life to it, still he has never been heard to complain of the Hannas who see fit to give their money to others and not to him. Why does he not complain? Because he is broad, generous and far-seeing. He sees the necessity of the work that is being accomplished by Jane Adams just as he sees the necessity of his own great work. While he is devoting his time and energies in giving liberal training to the few who come to him with a good foundation. He does not object to. He finds no fault with the men and women who are cultivating the minds and souls of those who have but little foundation at all, save that which nature gave them. Higher education has made him broad. It has made him great. It has made him so confident of succeeding in his own field of labor, that he fears not the Adams, the Booths, the Tuckers. He feels that he is able to so set before his countrymen the importance and necessity of higher education, while others are getting theirs he will get his. This is the right spirit. The spirit of Contrution, not obstruction. Would to God that those latter day saints, who could not be heard or seen until they stood upon the banks of the mighty Niagara, would to God, I say, that they would be as liberal, as conscious, of their own great powers and as live to their own great responsibilities as the Harpers, Angels and Elliots, who are engaged in the work of higher education. Among white people there is no fight between these two schools of thought. Both live and grow because each put their heart, mind and soul in their own work, and permit the other to attend to his special work. To the everlasting credit and honor of Prof. Washington he has stuck to his own work. He has kept steadily in view the great mass of Negroes, who like the great mass of white people, will be compelled to work with their hands. He has consecrated his life to the training of 95 per cent. of his people who need to be taught in the common branches of study and left the 5 per cent to be looked after by the advocates of higher education. If they consecrate themselves to their work as he has to his, they will have less time to criticise, to condemn, to obstruct. Two mighty passenger ships set sail from Liverpool for America. One of them is filled with the rich, the learned. They are returning home after a summer spent in pleasure and travel. Upon the other ship there are hundreds of the peasants. They are poor, unlearned. They come from fields of bitter toil to secure a better home across the sea. These two captains have equal tasks. Both must land their cargo of human beings. Let these two ships sail on side by side if they will, but let not one interfere with the course of the other. If they do there will be danger. If they do both may be lost. So it is with the industrial school and the school of higher learning. Like the two ships upon the ocean, let each keep in his own course. Don't antagonize each other. Don't interfere with each other. Let there be rivalry, but not controversy. Let these captains of pedagogy sail their own ships in their own way, over their own course for their own destination, without trying to shift the breeze from his brother captain's ship. Let each use the breeze that God has given him. Let each make his own steam. If they thirst let them cast down their buckets where they are and they will be filled. If one is outsailed, out-generaled, don't complain; don't obstruct. Find a way of your own to success and walk therein.

Oftentimes the critics of Washington will say: "Industrial training is all right. We wish there was a Tuskegee in every county. We are not opposed to Tuskegee; we are opposed to Washington." Let him stay in Tuskegee, they say, and all will be well. What do you think of that? Did you ever hear of anything more nonsensical? Marshall Fields is doing business under every flag in the world. Could he accomplish all this had he have remained in Chicago? Certainly not. He sent his agents to every country. He operated in every field himself, and the result of his push and energy is seen today in that as a merchant he is considered a world character. The same is true of Gould and Vanderbilt, those great magnates that connected the Atlantic with the Pacific by great lines of railway. Jim Hill did not build the Northern Pacific railroad by remaining at home. He went to see the people of the great Northwest. He told them the benefits that a railroad through that country would bring. The wealth that would be added to their farms and their business. They believed him, they encouraged him and he in turn rewarded them with comforts, blessings and wealth. So it is with Washington. He must not remain in Tuskegee. Had he have pursued that policy, he would not have a Negro foe or critic in all America today. Why? Because he would have been a failure. For somehow or other Negroes are so constituted they do not object to failures. It's success that they fight. Had Washington remained at home, Tuskegee wiuld still be in her infancy. kegee would still be in her infancy. institution with a world-wide reputation; institution of 125 buildings, possessing 2,300 acres of land. The total property valuation of which is $2,000,000, with an endowment of over $1,000,000, it would not beknown hardly outside the limits of Macon county, and instead of its honored president being as he is today, a world character, he would be an unknown, backwoods country school teacher. Which policy do you endorse? At last his critics concede that he, like other great leaders, has a right to leave Tuskegee to go out among the people and bring to their attention the cause of industrial training. But their sensitive natures rebel at the thought of him paramounting industrial education. By so doing, they say that he discourages higher education. How unjust, how unreasonable, how cruel is that charge. Jim Hill is interested in railroads. He is giving all his time and attention to the same. Would any sane man say that he was opposed to aerial navigation because he doesn't try to build air ships? Not at all. That's not his business. He wisely leaves that to the aeronaut. Admiral Togo gave all his time and attention to the study of naval warfare. He became a genius, completely wiped the Russian fleet from the Eastern waters, and today his name is upon every tongue. He was not opposed to land warfare because he gave it but little or no attention. He had the wisdom to leave that to an Oyama, to Nogi. Again, during the civil war, while Grant, Sherman and Logan, schooled in the science of war, were fighting the battles of union an freedom, Chandler, Sumner and Seward, trained in the school of statesmanship, were doing well their part toward keeping old glory afloat. The man or woman who would say that Hill was opposed to aerial navigation, that Togo was opposed to land warfare and that Sumner or Chase were opposed to all kinds of warfare because they were schooled in a different school and were operating in a different field would be a fool. Like Admiral Togo, like Hill, like Grant, Washington is attending to his own business and doing it well. Let others attend to theirs. He is making no fight upon higher education. He is giving his time, his talents, his energies to the cause of industrial education. It's no more his business to look out for the cause of higher education than it would be for a college professor to study the art of prize fighting. It's out of his line. He has wisely left that to the DuBois, the Bowens, the Scarboroughs. If higher education will do so much for a man, let them show it, not so much by what they are able to say, but by what they are able to do. Let them work more and complain less. Let them think less of what Washington is doing, and more about what they ought to do themselves. Let them not, like curs, surrender the field to the wizard of Tuskegee, but like men, buckle on the armor of higher education, going forth not fighting Washington, but fighting the battles of higher education. They have brilliant intellects, polished manners and persuasive ways. Many of them have associated in college with the sons of the richest men in the country. A strong tie exists among class-mates. So, instead of complaining, let them take their light from under the bushel, take advantage of their own splendid opportunities, get the ear of these men who know the value of higher education, for they have it themselves, and mark my words, abundance of money will come to our schools of higher learning. That's their duty, not Washington's. He has troubles of his own. They should not expect him to plead their cause, nor condemn him for not doing it, any more than they could expect me to support another man's family.

ADELBERT H. ROBERTS.

Two men are in the boot and shoe business; one of them handles the common grade of goods; the other the finer grade, French heels, if you please. The former is a hustler, an advertiser. He is too busy to think of French heels. He doesn't say a word about them. He has his mind on his own goods, the common sense heel and toe. He is up early in the morning and retires late at night. He keeps his business before the people. His store is a regular beehive. Clerks are busy, customers are coming and going. He has a flourishing business. The dealer in high grade shoes is not a hustler. He thinks that ihs goods will advertise themselves. Instead of putting his whole mind and soul into his business, he writes articles for magazines which are read only by the few. His sales are small. He is kept busy watching customers leave the store of his business rival. He sweats, he stews, he complains. Did you ever see such a business man? Did you ever see one in any other field of endeavor like him? If you have not, fix your gaze upon Booker T. Washington's black critics.

I see the hand that a moment ago was raised to strike this great educator (for the position that he takes upon the subject of education) hanging palsied now at the side of this black critic, paralyzed by stubborn facts. New strength and life has come to that palsied hand and arm again, and I now see it again raised over this great man to strike him down, because they think and complain that he is not outspoken enough on the great crime of lynching. That arm will be paralyzed again; we will paralyze it, not by eloquence, but by truth. Suppose that Mr. Washington does not speak out every time a negro loses his life at the hands of a mob. Is that any reason why he should be denounced? Not at all. There are plenty of big negroes in this country who haven't anything else to do but that. Let them appeal, let them orate. let them indignate. But what is his record on the lynching question? No man is more bitterly opposed to this terrible crime than he. No man or woman has denounced it in stronger language. About three years ago when the mob spirit swept over this country from one end of it to the other, Booker T. Washington had this to say. It was published in the leading journals and magazines all over the country, South as well as North: "With all the earnestness of my heart Iwant to appeal, not to the President of the United States, not to the people of New York nor of the New England States, but to the citizens of our Southern States, to assist in creating a public sentiment, such as will make human life here just as safe and sacred as it is any where else in the world. I fear that but few people in the South realize to what extent the habit of lynching or taking of life without due process of law, has taken hold of us, and to what extent it is hurting us, not only in the eyes of the world, but in our own moral and material growth. Lynching was instituted some years ago with the idea of punishing and checking outrage upon women. Let us examine the cold facts and see where it has already led us, and where it is likely further to carry us if we do not rid ourselves of the habit. Many good people in the South, and also out of the South, have gotten the idea that lynching is resorted to for one crime only. During last year 127 persons were lynched in the United States. Of the total number lynched, 102 were Negroes. Now, let every one interested in the South, his country and the cause of humanity note this fact—that only 24 of the entire number were charged in any way with the crime of rape. When we get to the point where four-fifths of the people lynched in our country in one year are for some crime other than rape, we can no longer plead and explain that we lynch for one crime alone. In the South, at the present time, there is less excuse for not permitting the law to take its course, where a negro is to be tried, than anywhere else in the world, for almost without exception the governors, the sheriffs, the judges, the juries and the lawyers are all white men and they can be trusted, as a rule to do their duty, otherwise it is needless to tax the people to support these officers. If our present laws are not sufficient to properly punish crime, let the laws be changed, but that the punishment may be lawfully constituted authority is the plea I make. The history of the world proves that where law is most strictly enforced is the least crime; where people take the administration of the law into their own hand is the most crime." Mr. Agitator, what do you think of these sentiments? He did not utter these words on Boston commons or in Faneuil Hall. That voice came from the Black Belt of the South.

Another criticism of Washington that I wish to address myself to is, the charge that he always paints too dark a picture of the Negro. He does not praise him enough. What's Washington endeavoring to do? He is trying to enlist the sympathy of the world in behalf of the negro isn't he? He is asking for help for encouragement. How many pork chops would you give a beggar who knocked at your door asking for alms after he told you he was full of turkey? Do you help the blind man on the street or the man who can see? The lame or those who can walk? Washington is pleading the cause of a race that in many respects is blind, is lame, is hungry. He is representing those who need help, not the well trained college professor; not the successful business man; not our doctors, lawyers, teachers; not our orators and statesmen, but the great mass of negroes who are as yet in the rough, who need help and encouragement. About these people he is concerned, for them he is working. His is a mighty task, a serious one. Others may do as they will or may, white men may flatter for gain, black men may flatter for applause, but this great man will tell the whole truth, paint a true picture and leave the result to the sober, common sense of his countrymen. Does the salvation Army, when it appeals to the wealth of the city to send the poor to the country for an outing, or does it when it seeks to secure food, fuel and shelter for the poor and destitute, invite their attention to the palace or hovel, to the boulevard or the back street and alley? A hint to the wise is sufficient. But is it true that Mr. Washington never speaks in praise of his people? Do you know what he said in Chicago during the peace jubilee, in the presence of the President of the nation and to as fine an audience as was ever addressed by man? The Chicago Times-Herald said of him: "The speaker, who is the recognized leader of the colored race, reviewed the history of his people from the childhood of the nation to the present day. He pictured the negro choosing slavery rather than extinction; recalled Crispus A. Uncks shedding his blood at the beginning of the American revolution that white Americans might be free, while the black Americans remained in slavery; rehearsed the conduct of the negroes with Jackson at New Orleans; drew a vivid and pathetic picture of the Southern slaves protecting and supporting the families of their masters while the latter were fighting to perpetuate black slavery; recounted the bravery of colored troops at Port Hudson, Forts Wagner and Pillow, and praised the heroism of the black regiments that stormed El Caney and Santiago to give freedom to the enslaved people of Cuba, forgetting for the time being the unjust discrimination that law and custom make against them in their own country. When you have gotten, he said, the full story of the heroic conduct of the Negro in the Spanish-American war, heard it from the lips of Northern and Southern soldiers, from ex-abolitionists and ex-masters, then decide with yourselves whether a race that is thus willing to die for its country should not be given the higher opportunity to live for its country. When Americans conquer race prejudice they will have won a victory greater than can be obtained through the achievement of arms. He likened the effect of race discrimination, especially in the Southern States, to a cancer gnawing at the heart of the republic, as dangerous as an attack from an army within or without. This is not a threat, but a warning, and one to which the white race should give heed. The only solution of the negro problem which will remove all menace to the tranquillity and interest of the country is a universal recognition of the negro's civil rights. When law and custom cease to degrade him and place obstacles in the way of his advancement; when we cease by unjust discrimination to fill his heart with despair and hatred, but instead, give him hope and aid in his efforts to fully emancipate himself, he will solve the problem now fraught with vexation and danger."

But, say they: "Washington may be all right on the subject of education. He may have a good record on the lynching question, but one thing we know, he is on the wrong side of the great question of manhood rights. This is their trump card. They play it in and out of season. They know that they have but to mention the subject of manhood rights, political privileges and civil rights and the average black man becomes blind to everything else. They clean up on this subject. They are received with mighty applause. That's what they are after. That's what they will receive, even if to obtain it they have to crucify a great man on the cross of untruth. This is what they do when they say that Washington believes in surrendering the manhood rights of the negro. The Bible says, "Not every man that saith, Lord, Lord, shall enter in the kingdom of heaven," neither are they who are the loudest in their demands for manhood rights the ones who are doing the most to secure them. We are liable to magnify the importance of demands. Let me explain. The colored people of Chicago are confronted with a serious problem, that of drawing the color line in our schools. I believe that color prejudice could become strong enough right here in Chicago that there would be a separation of colored children ucated negro doctors, lawyers, minis- from the whites in our schools, and no demand upon our part would be strong enough to cause our white brethren to yield. A law, I care not whether it is intended to protect a civil right or a political right, is no stronger than the public sentiment. You can kill more prejudice with good conduct than you can withfiery eloquence or patriotic appeals. If I was called upon today to choose the best method to adopt to prevent the drawthe color line in our schools, I would not turn loose the orator's tongue to proclaim the mighty truth of the equality of all men before the law, I would try to teach my people how they can by their own conduct do more than they can by eloquence, reason and philosophy to remove the awful prejudice against us. The same is true of our political rights. Do you appreciate the fact that the black man is the under dog? Do you realize the awful prejudice against him? Do you think that he is in a position to secure his every right by simply demanding them? As sensible men and women we know he is not. I would not have you to believe that I do not believe in demanding every right we are entitled to. For one I do object to the opponents of Washington condemning him, maligning him for not paramounting the importance of protests, demands and appeals. Just as our demands are he knows demanding alone will not right our wrongs. He knows too well that the great Douglass, the eloquent Langston, the uncompromising Turner, protested, demanded and appealed. Yet he has seen the reconstruction acts fall one after the other, the Federal election law repealed and the black man of the South ecome a political nonentity despite their demands for justice and fair play. Demanding has not influenced the cruel Southerner's course. What should Washington's course be, go on demanding, protesting, appealing? No. no; he has seen fit to let others pursue that course while he takes another. We have failed by the Panama route; let's try the Nicaragua route. In taking this course, let no one think or feel that we have surrendered our manhood rights. It does not seem that the orator, the statesman, the agitator of ebony hue, has been able to secure to his people many manhood rights to surrender in the South, and when Russia robbed Japan of the fruits of victory which she took from China, the little island empire could not force Russia to duty by protests and demands. Like President Roosevelt, they saw that there were times when a nation should speak softly until it was prepared in every way to carry a big stick. She returned home, after that conflict silently protesting. She went to work making large sticks. She not only put them in the hands of Togo, Oyama and Nogi, she put them in the hand of the man behind the gun, the boy upon the field. They fell with awful force upon the haughty Russian head and they were forced to bite the dust of bitter defeat. Isn't that a lesson for the American negro? The South has Russianized the negro. Up to date we haven't been able to prevent her from trespassing upon our rights. We have a kick coming. We can't beat her back now with protests and demands. Like little Japan of 15 years ago, let us go about speaking softly until we are able to get a sufficient number of large sticks in the hands of our people to back up our demands, and thus secure our rights. If you did but know it, Booker T. Washington is the black Mikado of our race. He is Japanizing his people, and some day the South will find out, but when it is too late, that the man whom it least feared, the one who had the least to say about manhood rights, was the strongest foe of oppression, the best friend of freedom that the race has because Booker T. Washington will have laid such a foundation for his race that it will be able to stay the hand of the oppressor, thus doing more than all other negroes combined to secure the manhood rights of his people.

The apostles of higher education have had the center of the stage for 40 years. With their intellectual sinews they have been tugging at the race problem. Douglass, Bruce, Lynch, Langston, Pinchbach, Pledger, Smalls, have had their day in court. Did they keep the ballot box open to the negro? Did they prevent the passage of Jim Crow car laws? Haven't they always kept the negro in his supposed place? What mobs have they dispersed with oratory? There was prejudice against the negro before Washington was born; there will be prejudice against him after death has removed him out of the way of the fiery darts of his black critics. The Negro has always had a mistaken idea as to what constitutes greatness. We are a race of orators. The greatest man of the white race may not be the president of the nation; it may be an Edison, a Bell, a Cyrus Fields. The greatest man in New York City may not be Mayor McClellan, it may be the man who spanned the East River with the suspension bridge. So it is with the Negro; the greatest man in our race may not be a Judson Lyons, whose signature gives validity and authority to currency. It may not be a black Congressman, or a black judge. It may be the one who is less conspicuous. It may be the quiet business man, the modest college professor, the up to date farmer who is able by improved methods to make two bushels of grain grow where one grew before. For 15 years I have been exclaiming from the housetop, give me liberty or give me death. I have been speaking of the great progress of my people and getting the applause of my hearers. I am going to stop the praise business for a while and give my thoughts to the other side of the issue. I have seen the Negro who once had a monopoly of the barber business, a business that fed thousands of black mouths, clothed thousands of black backs, educated thousands of black minds, driven out of this lucrative business. I have seen thousands of black men driven from hotels and restaurants and white men taking their places. I have seen the black coachmen giving way to the white ones; the black butler losing his job and a white one taking his place; the black whitewasher displaced by the white decorator. In a word, I see the Negroes' field of employment gradually narowing. Bar the Negro from the ballot box and of course he can not vote. Rob him of employment and he can not eat. Let the Negro continue to lose employment, let him cease to be a factor in the labor world, let him fail to provide employment for himself and his people by going into business himself, and I will show you a hungry people, a naked people, an ignorant people, an immoral people. Our women will be less virtuous, our men less manly and independent. He will become not only an object of pity, but an object of disgust, and there will grow up a public sentiment that will separate us on street cars, in theatres, in the public schools and take from us our civil and political rights and all the highly sdters, and college professors in America, were they blessed with the eloquent tongue of a Clay or Webster would be powerless to prevent it. But if the negro will fight, not only against being driven from the ballot box, but from the hotel and the barber shop, let him hold on to the employment he already has and strive to secure other; let him learn to make shoes, work in the mines, work in mill and factory. There will result from that course good homes. There will come out of these homes bright, clean, well trained boys and girls that will grow into noble manhood and womanhood, who will not need prayers, eloquence, supplication, to secure them their manhood rights. They will secure every one of them by their work and worth. But, let us not despair. Human progress is slow. I have faith in the final reign of justice. I would rather be a black man in America than a white man in Ireland. I would rather be an American Negro than a Russian Jew or a French peasant in France, for here in America no forms of violence can last resisting the dominant forces of intelligence and virtue. Could I speak to Washington at this moment I would say to him, though there may be opposition to your work, though you may be abused, maligned and criticised, remember, it comes not from those who comprehend the perils and necessities of a fast coming future. Take courage and thank God, thank Him that you have been blessed with a strong physique, a fertile mind and a noble heart. Thank Him that so soon after you have begun the herculean task you see the mist clearing away. Thank Him that that which was but a theory to you in your youth, by your courage, by your fixedness of purpose, by your untiring energy, has blossomed into a grand reality. Tuskegee is in her infancy. Her buildings will give way to grander ones; her professors will be succeeded by those who are more learned and the seed sown by you in the black belt of the South will spring up in Illinois, in Pennsylvania, in Maine and in California. Yea, they will spring up in every part of this great country to honor your memory, to bless your country and elevate your race. Your fondest dreams will then have become an actuality. You can then see what you have longed to see, a well rounded Negro. You will see Negroes not only distinguishing themselves in the world of letters, not only making laws for his country, sitting upon the bench to wisely interpret them, crossing the Atlantic to represent their country in foreign courts, but you will see them issuing periodicals from their own presses, cloth from their own looms, machinery from their own manufactories, shoes from their own shops. This will be a triumph to industrial education, yea, a monument to your labor. We will then be independent. We will cease being petitioners, seeking favors of the government, political parties, religious societies, and a benevolent public will belong to the past. Every shackle will have been unloosed. Every obstacle in his way removed and instead of the Negro resting content in helping his white brother mount the ladder, he will mount it himself. Yes, he will mount in art, in science, in literature, in commerce, in manufacture and invention. We will contribute our part toward the support of the government. We will be waring then to defend our country from enemies from without or from within, for we will be able to truthfully say, "My country, 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty." Having taken advantage of that broader liberty, secured largely through the efforts of that guiding genius of his race (Booker) Washington, you will find that the despised Negro is despised no more for he has raised himself to a plane of inconceived excellence and become as God Almighty intended him to be, a polished column in the temple of our great republic.

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Hearts Courageous

By— HALLIE ERMINIE RIVES

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of the works with the commander in chief and could not be found.

"It must not wait," fumed Jarrat. "He will be off."

General Hazen sat down and wrote a hurried order. "An he is not there, why, 'twill be merely a ride for naught," he mused. "An he is, there will be small question.

"Major Woodson," he said as a staff officer appeared, "take a relay of a dozen men immediately and go to the house this prisoner will show you. Should you find there Colonel Armand of the cavalry legion, arrest him."

"An he resists"— said Jarrat.

"The usual orders," the general answered. "Go!"

CHAPTER XX.

As the skiff slipped out from the confusion of the town edge the moon, lifted like a paper sickle, silvered all the misty distance. A mile away across the broad expanse Anne saw the twinkling lights of Gloucester and to her left the campfires under the river bank slipping slowly back. But the current was steady and their progress necessarily slow. Ahead loomed the massive star shaped Fusileer's redoubt, with the British frigate Guadaloupe moored some way outside, and, passing, she clinched her hands till the nails struck purple crescents in her palms in a dumb terror of pursuit or alarm.

They were scarce come opposite this when a shot, a shout and a sound of oars tumbled upon thwarts came clearly over the water behind them.

"They have found it out!" she cried. "Row hard! Oh, would that I could help you!"

"Found out what?"

"I must tell you the truth. I have procured your escape by a trick. 'Twas not a true release which I brought to the barrack. 'Twas false. They are like to discover it at any moment and pursue us."

He stopped rowing. "You did that—for me? You spoke falsely when you said you were in terrible danger?"

"Row," she pleaded, leaning forward from the stern. "Stop not an instant. I have fooled Cornwallis. Think you he will forget that? Or, if they take us, that I shall go scot free? Would you see me in a cell?"

The boat shot forward with a jerk that made her catch her breath.

"Where are you heading?" she asked presently, for he had turned inshore.

"The French battery is just ahead. 'Tis the extreme left of the circling Continental front. Beyond that is safety, mademoiselle."

"I will not land there. You must pass the American lines. You must take me home to Gladden Hall."

"But"—

"Row, row!"

"I beg you to allow us to land," he urged. "The regiment of the Gatinais lies behind that bluff. They will not dare to pursue into the French trenches."

"An you are afraid"—

Oh, what it cost her heart to say that!

Armand bent to the oars and increased his speed. Neither spoke. She was suffering a like apprehension now of arousing the American pickets on the shore. At any other time, doubtless, there would have been challenges, but on this night, the first of many weeks, the Continentals rested and made merry, waiting the signing of the articles of surrender. The skiff passed the danger point, and for awhile there was no sound save the slap of tiny waves like children's hands against the stem and the muffled din of the pursuit, which drew on with dogged persistency.

"They will not fire," she said at length in a low voice, "for fear of arousing the Americans. They have a ship's boat full, but they row crooked and uneven. Yet they come on fast—fast. Tell me, could we get back to the Continental works?"

"'Tis impossible now. They are between us and them. Gladden Hall is the nearest refuge."

"Are you certain?"

"Yes, mademoiselle."

"Listen," she confessed then. "I have deceived you. I made you take me past the Continental line because—because you yourself cannot go there. You must not go there. 'Tis not only the British who would seize you now. Ah, do you not understand? You have been denounced. 'Tis known that you are the same who, they think, would have misled the congress."

"Informed against?" he said. "Again?"

"Oh, what a ghastly thing for you to say to me! 'Twas Jarrat—Jarrat. Row ashore and fly."

"Where?"

"Anywhere, anywhere," she cried wildly, "only so it be to safety! Haste! They gain on us!"

"If we land they are certain to take us. You cannot go afoot as fast as they."

"I shall not go. You shall leave me there. Row! Row!"

"And why should you care for my life?"

"Ah, will you stay when my heart is breaking? There is no time to talk now. What is anything they may do beside your life? I beseech you—I command you to run in. I never intended you to take me farther."

"You would be safe if we could reach Gladden Hall," he said. Then he stood up and threw off his coat.

Her tears came at this. "There is no one at the hall to protect," she wept. "Not a slave to beat them back. Not a weapon. Tarleton sacked it. Ah, you do not believe me because I deceived you before! But this is the truth—I swear it is the truth!"

He made no answer, but set the boat's bow straight up the stream and rowed as she had never seen a man row before. She felt the timbers shiver and creak, heard the deep intake of his breath and saw the splendid play of the arm muscles beneath his shirt sleeve. Then, entering, ever more insistent, came the creak of the pursuing craft.

The moonlight fell whitely on the shore they skirted. Two miles—three miles—past the shallows of King's creek and Corbin's point. Every tongue of land, every wedge of forest, how well she knew them! But how slowly they fell behind! There was no longer danger of arousing the Continental pickets, and the pursuers' voices came clearly, gibing at the error of their prisoner which had carried him past the line of safety and made his taking certain. Once Anne heard the officer who led give sharp command to put down a gun.

A scant 200 yards was all there was between the two boats when Armand sprang upon the wharf of Gladden Hall. "Leave me," she begged faintly, "and save yourself! You have yet time."

"Give me your hand!" he commanded peremptorily. He took it and led her, running, up the sloping lawn.

Its unkempt forlornness was softened by the kindly moonlight, and not until they reached the front of the house did its gray desolateness become all at once apparent. The panes in the windows were broken, the white pillars battered, the front door swinging, the yard unsightly with rubbish.

"'Tis deserted!" Despair was in his tone.

"I told you that."

"Are there no horses?"

"The barns are burned. Leave me, leave me and go!"

He hurried her to the front door, and they entered, hearing as they did so the larger boat bump the planking. Without a word he shot home the bolts in the great door and drew her into the dining room, now overscattered with broken crockery. He locked both doors of this room, smashed the sashes of the porch windows with a chair, brought together the heavy outer blinds and slid the bars. As he fastened the second the pursuers came tumbling to the porch. Anne, meantime, taking a clew from him, had managed to fasten one of the windows in the opposite side. He sprang to secure the other before the soldiers reached the back of the house.

This shut out the last of the moonlight, and the room became a black darkness. Outside was a deadened clamor, curses and shouts to fetch ship's lanterns and search the empty quarters for an ax. Anne could hear Armand's convulsive breathing.

She had groped her way to the sideboard and opened its candle drawer. A tiny half inch end rewarded her. Flint and steel still hung in their accustomed place. She struck them and lighted the wick with trembling hands.

As she did so a heavy body came hurtling against the other side of the inner door. "Better give up, you weasel," panted a voice.

Armand answered loudly, "If I do will you promise to let the lady go?"

"No, no!" Anne besought in an agony. "You shall not give yourself up to them! They would not hold to such a promise."

With her cry, however, whirled a scramble of curses. "We'll lay you by the heels and take the girl back, too, curse you!" And a rain of blows descended on the door, while a crash against one of the blinds shook the wall.

Leaping back, Armand dragged out the heavy mahogany sideboard, now slashed and dented, and set it against one door. The other he re-enforced with the overturned table and bound this to its place with the twisted window curtains. Last, he wrenched an iron from the fireplace and stood waiting. At the same moment the candle end collapsed, the wick dropped, flickered and went out, and darkness fell around them again.

A lull had come in the attack. Evidently a consultation was being held. The blackness seemed to lie upon Anne's soul like a heavy weight, and Armand's silence became unbearable.

"What shall we do?" she asked dully. "We cannot hold out for long."

But there was no reply.

"I—I am so frightened," she said piteously. "'Tis dark! Come to me, Louis!"

She listened, but he made no stir.

"You will not come to me, will not pity or comfort me?" she entreated through the void. "Yet tonight I tried to save your life."

"For what end? You who took from it all that makes life sweet! I trusted you!" She shrank at the ring of scorn in his voice. "I trusted you!"

"And I you," she answered. "I loved and hoped and trusted too. After they took you from here that evening, every night when I went to bed I said a prayer and kissed my poor hand to you in the dark. And I have done so every night since then—every night, Louis."

Something like a sob sounded in the room, and she stretched out her arms toward it.

"I tried to keep my promise. You remember when they lashed the bondwoman? She woke with a crazed brain, and the packet—your packet—was gone. All those months I searched and found it at last by chance. I did not get to Philadelphia with it till—that morning."

There was no further answer, and she slipped on her knees, feeling a yearning that was like a poignant sickness.

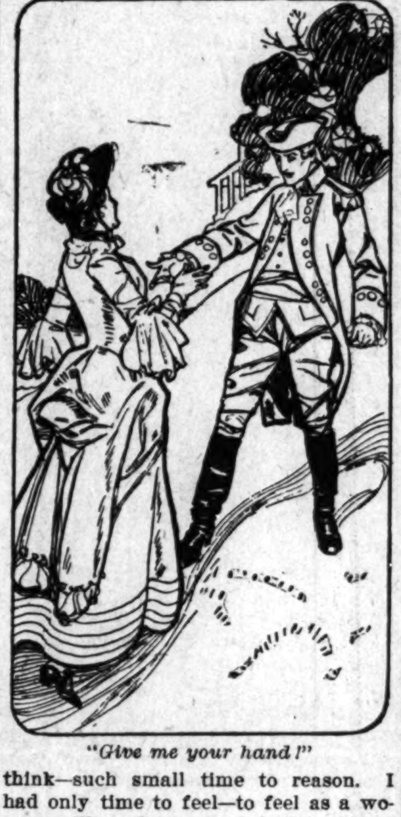
"You must hear," she went on pleadingly, clasping her fingers, "and believe me or my heart will break. Fate put me in the recess of the window at the Red Lion tavern, Louis. I saw Jarrat give you the forged message—saw you fight and run him through. I knew you were true—true to your master's honor and your own."

"You accused me!" The words stung her. "Accused me to the Continentals!"

"Listen! Listen to me!" she prayed desperately. "I must tell you it all now—now at the end. Jarrat showed me the paper—the contract that bound you to give your life—your life! And I knew you would do it. Oh, what that meant! I would have given my own life a hundred times to prevent it. Can you think what it cost me to stand in that room and say that—that of you? Your face was dreadful! I thought I should die when you looked at me!"

"So you killed my honor!"

"No, no! Not that—I did not mean that, Louis! I had such little time to think—such small time to reason. I had only time to feel—to feel as a woman will, and to act. I had to defeat the contract to keep you from going back to the prison—to death. I thought I could clear you at the last, I who knew you were true, because I had the packet—the true message. Only I promised my soul that I should not speak within the month."



"Give me your hand!"

Her voice broke a little here, then went on in a sudden pathos of pleading: "What know we women of soldier's duty or soldier's honor—we who are cherished and toasted all our lives? We know only to love, to follow—and—and—to save what we love in spite of all the world!"

There was a movement now, a step.

"Then I took the packet, Louis, into the congress to Dr. Franklin that very hour, and I could not tell you what I had done—and you escaped them. I thought you had gone to your death. And you didn't know! You never knew. Oh," she sobbed, "if you would only forgive me, only touch me, only lay your hand on my head"—

She heard a stumble, a smothered cry. The iron bar clanged against the floor. An arm, groping, trembling, touched her wet cheek.

"My God! And I doubted you!" Armand's voice thrilled her in a great burst of grief-wound joy. "You gave the message? My darling, my darling!"

She felt herself caught up in his arms in the dark, shuddering, crying, panting incoherent phrases, kissing his face, his rough coat, his epaulets, strangling with fierce terror and ecstasy of love and feeling his passion strain and fold her. It seemed to her that all of life and death was concentrated in that one embrace—that nothing existed in the world but the delirium of that single sweet bitter moment.

A medley of shouts and ax blows on both of the doors at one time sent her into quick spasms of dread. A panel splintered, a shaft of light and an arm thrust in. Armand released her, struck once with the iron bar, and the man fell back, cursing, with a broken arm.

"Shoot!" one shouted. "Are we to be bayed by this rat!"

"Don't fire," came the response. The order was imperative.

The blows began again. Another panel crashed, and the holes let in more light. It fell upon Anne's pallid lips and showed her Armand's white sleeves and pale face, set, but calm. A blow struck the lock of the other door. It yielded, and the oak swung in against the stout sideboard.

Anne felt her limbs grow cold.

"Lost, lost!" she murmured and leaned dumbly against the wainscoting.

Suddenly a fusillade of musketry woke the echoes out of doors, and a crisp shout garnished it. "File out of that hall and lay down arms!"

There arose a saturnalia of revilement from the hall. Then, as it died, the voice asked, "What mean these active hostilities in a period of armistice?"

"'Tis a sortie for an escaped prisoner," came the jarring mirth of Jarrat. "Well, major, I think you will have need yourself for all the prisoners to be found here."

Anne had gone from one terror to another and bitterer one. "The Continentals!" she moaned.

The crisp voice approached the splintered door. "Colonel Armand," it said, "I arrest you in the name of the United States of America. Do you surrender?"

"By whose orders?"

"The general's commanding the Second brigade."

"I am a colonel of independent cavalry," answered Armand clearly. "I acknowledge orders only from the division commander."

Jarrat laughed.

Sharp directions followed. The axes cut wider fissures in the panels, and through these muskets obtruded and took aim. "My orders are to take you alive, to shoot if you resist. I give you five minutes to open that door."

Anne ran to Armand and threw herself into his arms. "Ah, you must not! For God's sake, give yourself up! I will tell it all to General Washington. He will hear and believe me. I will"—

"Think you it would be credited?" he asked gently. "And if not"—

She clung to him, weeping. "But you have fought so. There is that! Oh, 'twill give me your life—your life! That is all I want! I care not for shame or report, so I know it is not true! Ah, pity me! And 'tis my fault! Oh, this must be a hideous dream come to punish me!"

"I used to dream," he said, "of you and me as wed—in honor."

"Oh, I would wed you in dishonor, in disgrace, in death! See," she said hurriedly, "here is my mother's wedding ring. I have always worn it about my neck. I love you! I love you!" She laid it in his hand.

"Put it upon my finger," she whispered. "Say it after me, 'I, Anne, take thee, Louis, to my wedded husband.'"

A strange fire had come into his face.

"'I, Louis,'" he repeated solemnly, "'take thee, Anne, to my wedded wife.'"

"'To have and to hold from this day forward, for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer, in sickness and in health'"—

"'To have and to hold from this day forward, for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer, in sickness and in health'"—

She was sobbing now so that she could scarcely frame the words:

"'To love and to cherish—till death us do'—join, Louis! It cannot, it shall not, part us!"

"My own love!" he said in choked tones, and held her quivering against his breast.

"The time is up," said the voice.

Anne clasped Armand with her young arms—tightly, desperately, as if her warm, yielding body, her face fragrant with white fragrance, could keep back the death that looked from those muzzles.

His hands disengaged her own to pin to his coat a yellow bauble he had taken from his pocket, and then, as she clung, her strained senses became conscious of a wheeling plunge of horsemen at the porch, hurried steps, a voice shaking with a strange vibration, asking questions in broken English.

At the sound Armand threw back his head and stood like a stone image.

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Predicts that America will ultimately be a Black Peopled Country, that the American Negro will hold the numerical supremacy, and that Ethiopia will stretch forth her hand.

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The Ayres Bulletin

Remarkable Silk Values

Part of the story was told this week, but not all and not the best part. Consider what these prices mean in the light of your knowledge of silk values.

Pongee Silks in the natural color and in black, pink, green, brown, heliotrope or navy blue, the same quality for which you previously paid 50c a yard, specially priced........................**36c**

Novelty Silks, including check and ombre styles, changeable effects and other fancies—an assortment of nearly fifty styles, goods regularly sold at 69c, 75c and 85c a yard, now offered at **45c**

Moire Velours, in navy blue, plum, green and wine color shot with white and ecru, regular 75c dress silks, special price.......................**39c**

The extremely low prices for black silks, advertised this week, will be continued until the present lot is sold—65c taffetas at **49c.** 75c peau de cygne at **59c** and 36-inch $1.00 black taffeta at **78c.**

—Second Floor, East Aisle.

L. S. Ayres & Co.

CITY AND SOCIETY BRIEFS.

Rev. Charles Johnson is conducting a revival at Statesville, Pa.

Woodbine Perfume has magic powers. On sale at Biodan's Drug Store.

Mrs. Maria Smith, of Blake street has returned from a week's visit with friends at Chicago.

Mrs Susan Hillard, of California street, fell last Monday and fractured her left wrist.

BUSINESS INTERESTS

Hayes, sole agents for Ozonized Ox Marrow.

Hayes' White Line and Menthol will fix your cough.

Seaton, the Hatter, 29 North Pennsylvania street, sells the Stetson hats.

Household goods bought, sold and exchanged. W. H. Baron, 333 Indiana Avenue.

James E. Rivers, the well known mixologist, will be glad to meet his friends at G H. Taylor's St. Clair Hall Bar. All Gazeeks are welcome,

Wilson's Sample Shoe Store. Shoes for the most fastidious. Fit guaranteed; prompt and courteous attention. Chas. E. Wilson, 236 Mass. Ave.

Stop at Hayes' Drug Store 502 Indiana Ave.

If sick you cannot afford to run any risk as to the quality of the drugs used or as to care exercised in compounding. Bring your prescription to Gauld, the Druggist, 601 Indiana avenue and be assured you have the best.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

"Informal Talks" Sunday at the men's meeting. Hayes Wilson will sing. Singing starts at 3:15. You are invited.

The financial committee were very successful last Sunday at the churches. Sunday they will call on those not already visited. The results will be published later.

Mrs. J. T. V. Hill entertained the board of directors at lunch Thursday night of last week.

The Colored Y. M. C. A. is an organization whose work should appeal to all well thinking people. It is a work that should be maintained and supported by our own people and as race should rally to the aid of the board of directors to help maintain an organization which stands for the uplifting and bettering of our young manhood. Do not stand back and wait to be asked but come forward, lay down petty strife and little jealousies and help to build up the grand work which means so much to the white man knowing and feeling that it will be of equal benefit to us.

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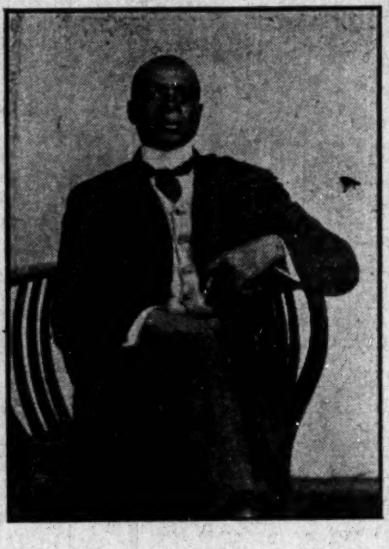

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DALLAS, TEX.

Frank Edwards was in Muskogee, I. T., recently on business.—Miss Corinthia Taylor, a student at the Mary Allen Seminary visited her parents recently.—Mr. and Mrs. Richard Balden entertained Monday of last week in honor of Misses Nannie Aldridge and Emma Crout, of Palestine; Mrs Nannie Lott, of Ft. Worth and F. Bush, of Houston.—The Freeman can be secured at 113½ Ervay street, opposite the postoffice

QUINCY ILL.

The sad death of Harriet Douglass a few days ago revealed another form of the foolish mistakes some of our race are making these days. Mrs. Douglass was the widow of a soldier; received a pension; a member of the A. M. E church and of several secret societies. She lost her wealth not long long ago and it was learned that she had given all of her property and money over into the hands of an unsympathetic, evil-minded white man who did not even attend her funeral or hire a nurse to attend her.

Dr. Giles, pastor of Bethel A. M. E church visited her a few hours before her death and found her alone and dying. When she saw him she begged him to have her removed to a hospital "Do not let me die here like a dog," she said. The Freeman reporter visited several old widows of the race and found that this same white man has tried to induce nearly all of them to place their homes in his hands.

LOST RELATIVE.

I would like to find my sister, Phebe She was born at Fredericktown, Mo; sold at New Madrid, Mo., to a Shap Phillips. Jack Henderson took her from there to Richmond, Va., as a nurse. Her father and mother were Green and Howard Smith; her sisters, Jane, Sophia, Lizzie and Louisa; brothers, Bart and Silas, Anyone knowing anything of her will do a great favor by writing to me,

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THOMPSON'S WEEKLY REVIEW

(Continued from First Page)

can vote of 1457 in 1896, to 740 in 1900, and from that to 553 in 1904. President Roosevelt is informed that more than once attempts have been made to have the democratic managers withold the names of the republican candidates from the official ballot. In Escambia county, however, where Mr. Lewey took charge and swept the machine aside, a different result is shown. In the election of 1904, despite democratic opposition and the vilest political treachery of men on the State committee, with Mr. Lewey at the helm, 442 republican votes were polled, as against 294 in 1900 and 190 in 1896. Violence was resorted to by the gang to break up the meetings of the "stalwarts," led by Mr. Lewey, but his shrewd generalship, reinforced by the confidence of the people, carried the day for the patriotic exponent of the "square deal."

These representative Floridians return a stinging indictment of republican ring methods, as practiced in their state, and it is evident that a change of leadership is urgently needed. We believe, with the committee that waited upon President Roosevelt, that Editor Lewey is the man to bring order out of chaos, and it is now his time to "arrive." He has been faithful, patient and honest, and is a splendid specimen of that sturdy type of reformers that appeal that measure up so acurately to the Rooseveltian standard. Undoubtedly, his nomination for the honorable post of Collector of Internal Revenue would give great satisfaction, not only to the people of Florida, but to the whole South, and to the Negro masses throughout the country. The deplorable political conditions alleged to prevail in Florida, have been said to flourish to even a worse degree in other states below the Mason's and Dixon's line, and the evidence adduced goes far to justify our thorough-going President in breaking up the star-chamber, close corporation methods of party management, even if, in some instances, he is obliged to enlist a first-class democrat in the service temporarily, until he can find a true-blue republican, after his own heart, who will inaugurate a much needed era of party "house-cleaning." We go into this question at this length, because it bears heavily upon the future of the republican organization all over the Southland—now largely discredited—and it may be that widespread exposure of the evils of the system in vogue will open the eyes of the bona fide supporters of the principles of Lincoln, Grant and Roosevelt, and rally the better element of both races under a newer and loftier leadership that shall be American to the core, and loyal to the letter and spirit of the national Constitution.

Public Printer Charles A. Stillings starts out well with his administration of the affairs of the Government Printing Office, and is keeping close in touch with the broad policy of Mr. Ricketts in recognizing merit, whether it lies under a black skin or a white one. Mr. Stillings, like Mr. Ricketts, knows men only by their capacity and work, and when promotions are to be passed around, the Negro printer can rest assured that he will get a square deal. We are gratified to learn that in addition to Mr. Ira T. Bryant, Mr. W. T. Menard, the brilliant newspaper correspondent, and Mr. A. A Martin, an efficient master of the art preservative, have been placed in charge of type-setting machines in the great government printery at Washington. Both gentlemen are from Florida, and are doing their share to keep the state wherein Ponce de Leon sought the fountain of eternal youth, perpetually in the "spotlight." For years Mr. Menard has been employed in the division where the exacting work of preparing the weekly specification of patents is performed, and he is regarded as the banner workman there—which, by the way, is no small distinction for any compositor in the land. On the Lanston machine, we are satisfied Messrs Bryant, Menard and Martin will all "make good," and reflect credit upon themselves and the race. It may be encouraging to know that out of approximately 1200 compositors in Public Printer Stillings' "shop," 24 are colored, and out of 150 machines, recently installed, 3 have been assigned to colored operators. The compensation is $4 00 per day, and very conclusively answers the question: "Does industrial education pay?"

The denying habit is one that no successful public man allows himself to cultivate, for the energy expended in a continuous round of explanation would be enough to tire out and defeat the efforts of the strongest leader, were he to take cognizance of every misrepresentation given out of his opponents. Except in the most flagrant instances of mendacious falsehood does Booker T. Washington dignify the attacks of his enemies by so much as a word indicating that he knows they are alive. It is left to his friends who understand him and appreciate the value of his time, to notice such charges as they may deem worthy of attention—not that the charges, in themselves amount to a picayune, but to the end that the honest, but uninformed people of the country, may not be deceived by the mere or less plausible lies which designing persons may put into circulation concerning his actions. Without waiting to inquire, we insisted a week or so ago that there had been nothing irregular in Dr. Washington's attitude on the question of Mr. Lyons' successor as Register of the Treasury. We took no stock in the blatant report that he had endorsed two men for the place, and developments show that our faith in the Tuskegeean's straight-forward methods and keen sense of propriety were well-founded. As everybody knows, Dr. Washington, to an extraordinary degree, enjoys the confidence of the President, and when information is desired upon matters touching the welfare of the colored people—be it legislation or patronage—he is called to the White House for consultation. He goes, not as a politician—as the bumptious ones insist upon declaring—but as a private citizen and non-partisan expert upon the subjects at issue. He tells the needs of his race with engaging frankness, and when asked of the fitness, availability, or standing of certain applicants for places, he candidly gives the facts in his possession, but studiously refrains from presuming to offer anything savoring of endorsement. Given the facts, Mr. Roosevelt is competent to exercise the presidential prerogative of naming whomsoever he may find best suited to his purposes, without the interference of any individual coming in the guise of a political boss or appostle of a class.

It is not too far into the New Year to wish our many friends the richest blessings of the happy season, and to thank them most heartily for the multitudinous favors of the twelve-month that has just passed into history. The list of those who have assisted us in diverse and sundry ways is too long for individual mention, but we wish each and all to know that we are duly grateful for numerous remembrances in the shape of valuable news matter, profitable suggestions, informing papers, regular exchanges, and other substantial visitations that have brought no little comfort and cheer to our hearthstone. For the year now before us, we respectfully invite a continuance of the same generous policy on the part of the public, whose best interests we shall strive even more earnestly to serve.

R W THOMPSON.

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SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH NOTES.

Rev. C H. Johnson, pastor; preaching 11 a. m., and 8 p. m; prayer meeting Tuesday evening; Sunday School 9:30 a. m.

SHILOH BAPTIST CHURCH.

Corner West and Walnut streets. Hours of service: Sunday 9:30 a. m., Sabbath School; preaching 10:45 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Tuesday night; preaching Thursday night. Rev. J. C Patton, pastor; residence 2225 Greenbriar avenue.

METROPOLITAN BAPTIST NOTES

422 North Senate avenue, Rev. N. H. Pius, pastor; Sunday School 10 a m; Bible class 7 to 8 p m.; preaching 11 a. m., and 8 p. m.; prayer meeting Thursday evening 7:30 to 6 p. m.

SIMPSON CHAPEL NOTES.

Corner Eleventh and Missouri streets; Sunday school 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 11 a. m.; morning class, 12 m.; Epworth League, 7 p m.; preaching 8 p. m.; weekly meetings, Official Board meeting every Monday evening at 8 o'clock; class meeting Tuesday evening, 7:30; choir practice Wednesday evenings; Epworth League Thursday evening; Queen Esther Circle, Friday evening Rev. H. W. Simmons, pastor.

BETHEL A. M. E. CHURCH NOTES.

Vermont street, between Missouri and Toledo streets, Rev. George Shafler, pastor. Services 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school 2:30 p. m.

MT. ZION BAPTIST CHURCH.

Corner Eleventh and Lafayette sts. Hours of service: Sunday 9:30 a. m., Sabbath School; preaching 10:45 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Tuesday night; preaching Thursday night. Rev. B F. Farrel, pastor; residence 1103 North West street.

JONES TABERNACLE.

Corner North and Blackford streets, Rev. J. W. Woods, pastor, residence 606 Blackford street. Sunday services, preaching 11 a. m., and 8 p. m., Sunday-school 2 p. m.; Varrick C. E., 6 to 7 p. m., Holly Communion every first Sunday.

NINTH PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. G. R. Brabham pastor; services 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.; Sunday School 2:30 p m.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 8 p. m Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m. Come out and hear the new pastor.

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